INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 22-18 (72-64). Yesterday's temp. 23-16 (77-61). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 20-13 (68-55). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 22-14 (72-57). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 33-20 (91-68). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 29-21 (84-70). Yesterday's temp. 25-19 (77-67).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	20 A.Sch.	Lebanon	£1.25
Belgium	25 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	25 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military	40.35
Israel	I.£2.00	Yugoslavia	9 D.

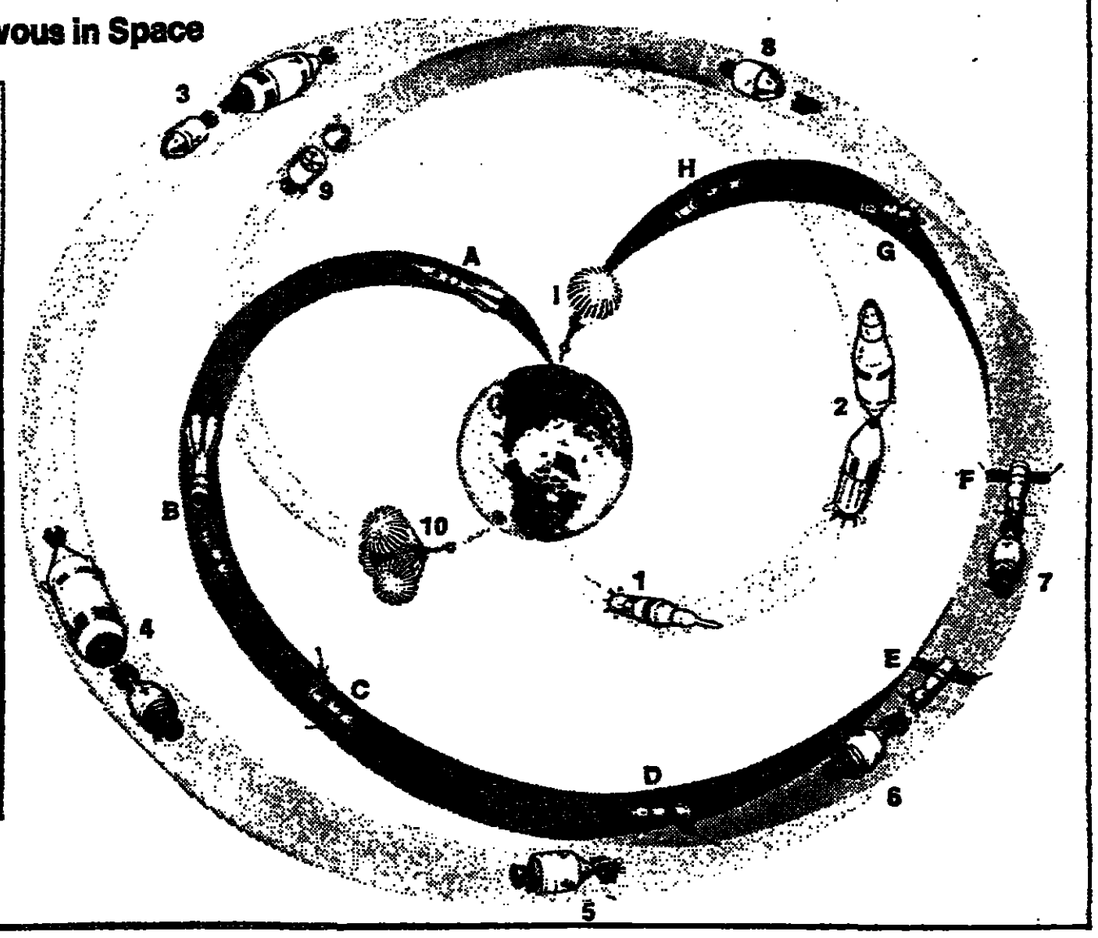
U.S.-U.S.S.R. Rendezvous in Space

APOLLO

1. Launch—3:50 P.M., July 15.
2. First stage separation
3. Second stage separation
4. Apollo extracts Docking Module
5. Maneuvering for rendezvous
6. Rendezvous
7. Joint activities
8. Docking Module jettisoned
9. Service Module jettisoned
10. Command Module lands in Pacific—5:18 P.M., July 24.

SOYUZ

A. Launch—8:20 A.M., July 15.
B. Launch vehicle separation
C. Solar power panels unfold
D. Orbit toward rendezvous
E. Rendezvous
F. Joint activities
G. Deorbit
H. Separation of Orbital, Descent and Service Modules
I. Descent Module lands in U.S.S.R.—6:51 A.M., July 21.



New York Times—National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

U.S., Soviet Space Crews Are Ready for Launch

Soyuz Directors Are Confident

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, July 14 (NYT).—Top officials of the Soviet Soyuz space program confidently asserted today that they were ready to loft a two-man crew into orbit tomorrow on a historic rendezvous with a U.S. Apollo spaceship.

"Everything I have said suggests that the Soyuz spacecraft will be fully ready for launching," the Soviet deputy project director, Vladimir Timchenko, told Soviet and foreign newsmen as he ran through a list of preparations for the flight.

"We have every reason to be confident that the flight control will be successful," reported Alexei Yeliseyev, the Soyuz mission flight director.

As they spoke at the mission press center in a Moscow hotel, 1,400 miles to the southeast two Soyuz spaceships, one of them in reserve, waited atop their launch rockets on the desert launch pad at the Baikonur cosmodrome in Soviet Central Asia.

The cosmonauts of the Soyuz prime crew, Lt. Col. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov, talked at Baikonur with a group of selected Soviet journalists through a glass partition put up on doctor's instructions to prevent the cosmonauts from possible contamination.

"Our flight must prove useful not only for our two countries, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., but also for all those who will go into space in the future," said Col. Leonov. "We regard the flight as the beginning of pooling of effort by the peoples in the exploration and conquest of space."

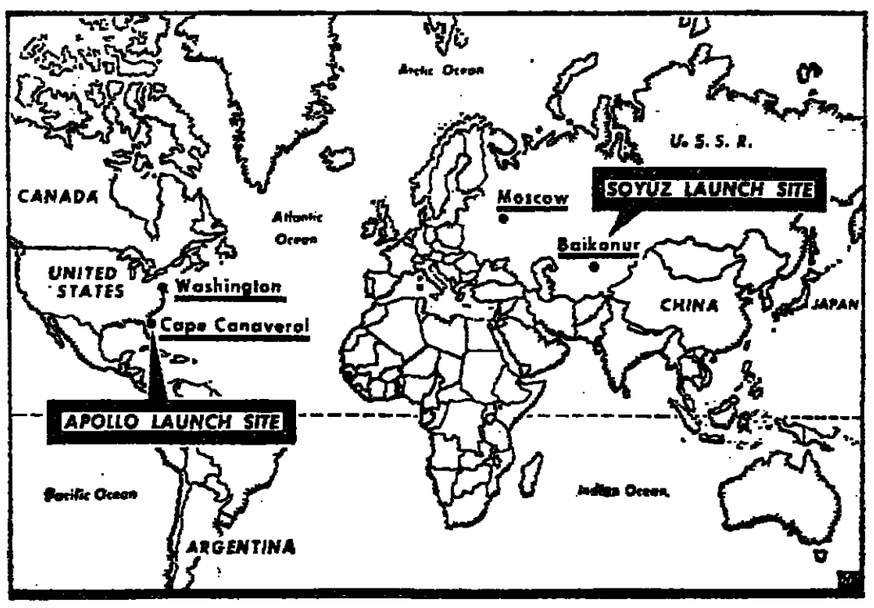
This afternoon, the first shift of Soviet technicians began round-the-clock staffing of the Soyuz mission control center as the countdown for the launch advanced. Seven U.S. space technicians from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration also began work at the center, which is located at Kaliningrad, a suburb town just north of Moscow.

The blast-off of the Soyuz spaceship, which is to be designated Soyuz-19, is scheduled to take place at 8:20 a.m. Moscow time (1220 GMT). Seven and a half hours later, the Apollo ship will be launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla. The flight plan calls for the two ships to meet and dock on Thursday during the Soyuz craft's 36th orbit in space. The Soyuz will return to earth next Monday.

Heat Eases

Soviet weather predictions call for the desert temperatures at Baikonur, which have been well over 100 degrees, to be about 80 at the time of the launch. This evening, it was reported that de-

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Apollo Unit Sees Weather Break

From Wire Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 14.—The United States today reported all well here for tomorrow's start of the first manned international space mission.

Officials said that the countdown for the Apollo launching, which will place three U.S. astronauts in orbit for two days of joint flight with two Soviet cosmonauts, was going smoothly.

"The weather picture is improving," a spokesman said. "The National Weather Bureau is now forecasting scattered thundershowers and partly cloudy skies for tomorrow afternoon."

The Florida coast is usually hit by violent thunderstorms during summer afternoons and space officials feared that lightning might strike the Saturn-Apollo vehicle, knocking out some of its delicate electronic systems.

Unaffected by Showers

However, a little more than 24 hours before launch the officials were optimistic that the scattered showers would not affect the blast-off, at 3:50 p.m. EDT (1950 GMT).

The astronauts—Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, the U.S. mission commander, Vance Brand and Donald (Deke) Slayton—were also reported ready for the nine-day mission.

Gen. Stafford, a veteran of three space missions, and Mr. Brand and Mr. Slayton, both making their first space flight, flew jets over the Atlantic this morning and practiced speaking Russian this afternoon.

The Americans will speak Russian during the two days of joint activities while the cosmonauts will speak English, with interpreters being provided for ground controllers in both countries.

Highlights of the mission, which has taken nearly five years to prepare, will be shared by millions of television viewers around the world. Even the Soviet launch will be televised live.

Equipment Test

The mission's major objective is to test mutual docking equipment and procedures, and may lead to future joint missions, thus slowing down the space race and insuring the peaceful exploration of the solar system.

The mission will begin with the launching at 1220 GMT of Col. Alexei Leonov, the Soviet mission commander, and flight engineer Valeri Kubasov from the Baikonur facility in Soviet Central Asia.

The astronauts will follow from the Kennedy Space Center here 71 2 hours later.

It will be the 32d and final mission for the Saturn rocket, the workhorse of the U.S. manned space program. So far, it has never failed. It is also the last scheduled use of an Apollo, the craft that first landed men on the moon.

The next planned U.S. manned mission will be in late 1979 in a shuttle vehicle that will be able to make return trips between

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Awaits Response by President

Center Party Prepares To Quit Lisbon Regime

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, July 14 (NYT).—Further isolation of the armed forces appeared probable today as the Popular Democratic party, the second largest electoral force in the country, prepared to follow the Socialists out of the coalition government.

Leaders of the Popular Democrats predicted the party would desert the Cabinet by Wednesday night and that a military government would be established with some civilian technicans appointed to cope with the failing economy.

The attitude of the centrists, who have a strong following in northern Portugal, was part of a widening reaction to efforts to radicalize the revolution with Communist help and to the economic crisis that has accompanied this effort.

An aggravating circumstance was the virtual collapse of the plan of the armed forces to lead the African territory of Angola peacefully to independence in November.

After the bloodiest fighting to date among rival Angolan factions, in which hundreds have died, Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes went to Luanda last night with the warning that Portugal might have to appeal to the UN for help.

Radical Trend

As seen by moderate and conservative forces here, the radical trend in Portugal has been typified by three moves:

• The seizure by Communist and far-left workers of the Socialist-controlled newspaper Republica and the subsequent acceptance of the seizure by the armed forces.

• A similar seizure of the Catholic radio station in Lisbon, likewise sanctioned by the military in the form of nationalization.

• The publication of a long-range plan for a political system that would exclude political parties as such and link the armed forces directly to the people through workers' and neighborhood commissions and popular assemblies.

The Socialists formally withdrew from the government Friday to protest the loss of Republica and the "anti-democratic" plan for popular democracy. This constituted the first breach in the coalition government since the start of the revolution in April of last year.

In answer to efforts by the High Council of the Revolution and by the Communists to separate the Socialist base from its leadership, the Socialists announced a rally for tomorrow in front of Sao Bento Palace, the main seat of government. It is to show solidarity with the party's secretary-general, Mario Soares.

Loss of Support

Assuming Socialist cohesion holds throughout the country, the party's plunge into opposition means a loss of support for the armed forces of at least 38 percent of the electorate. This was the vote won by the party in electing a constituent assembly in April.

Before making their move, the Popular Democrats, who received 26 per cent of the vote in April, are waiting for an answer from President Francisco da Costa Gomes to demands for guarantees for press freedom, representative government and urgent economic action.

Party officials said a meeting Saturday with Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, who leans toward the Communists, had been unsuccessful and that a statement announcing the resignation of two ministers was now being drawn up.

Barring a last-minute reversal of policy, this would leave the armed forces alone with the Communist party and a smaller fellow-traveling group. The likelihood was for an end to coalition government altogether.

Meanwhile, the military denied its plan was a blueprint for dictatorship and asserted it was merely designed to foster popular participation in public affairs.



United Press International.

THE BIG DAY—Portuguese delegate Fortunato de Almeida announcing July 30 date for European security summit.

Malta Issue Resolved

European Summit Is Set For July 30 in Helsinki

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, July 14 (NYT).—The European Security Conference today officially set July 30 for a meeting of the heads of its 35 participating states on the assumption that it will have ready for them to adopt by then a charter for improving East-West relations between governments and peoples.

The target date was fixed when a major obstacle to completion of the work in time for a July 30 summit meeting was removed—the acceptance by the Western and Communist military blocs of a call by Malta for a reduction of armed forces in the Mediterranean.

Finland is already making final preparations for the summit meeting in Helsinki. The session is expected to last three days.

The 35 nations—all the countries of Europe except Albania, plus the United States and Canada—said that they "accept fully" their joint responsibility as the conference's participating states for achieving the completion of the work on time.

180-Page Guideline

Now in its final drafting stage after 22 months of negotiations, the charter will contain 100 pages of guidelines for improving political, military and economic relations as well as the easing of the information flow and human contacts across frontiers.

The adoption of the meeting date was delayed for four days by a holdout ordered by Dom Mintoff, the Maltese Prime Minister. Mr. Mintoff at one time wanted a call for the gradual withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet forces from the Mediterranean included in a formal declaration.

This was watered down to a statement that the strengthening of contacts between the countries participating in the conference and the "nonparticipating Mediterranean states" was to have among its aims a "reducing of forces" in the Mediterranean.

But even this was hard to swallow for the Soviet Union and the NATO nations, particularly those bordering on the Mediterranean. For one thing, they did not like the tactical use Mr. Mintoff made of the veto that all nations at the conference enjoy to force acceptance of his demand.

With Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev strongly committed to the calling of a July summit

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Accident in U.S. Draws Pack of Willing Victims

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP).—Six passengers were riding in a Chicago city bus that collided with a truck and a taxicab Friday night, but about 25 persons showed up at the hospital to complain of injuries, police said.

People rushed out of nearby homes, bars and cars after the crash to get on the bus so they could claim accident insurance benefits.

Five passengers were taken by ambulance to a hospital and "almost immediately 14 more jumped on the bus claiming injuries," a city spokesman said.

"The ambulance was making shuttle trips back and forth to the hospital for a while there," he added. "Even the fire battalion chief's car was used."

Decision Heartens Prime Minister's Foes

India Supreme Court Sets Gandhi Case Aug. 11

NEW DELHI, July 14 (NYT).—The Supreme Court of India today set Aug. 11 as the date on which it will begin hearing the appeal in the electoral corruption case against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The timing means that Mrs. Gandhi's legal entanglement, which has kept India in political turmoil for a month, probably will not be resolved before September.

Her lawyers, arguing that this appeal should be disposed of as expeditiously as possible, had sought to begin the hearing next week. Lawyers for the other side were encouraged that the court had accepted their request for the later date.

"It's proof that the Indian courts are truly independent, even in a case like this one," said Shanti Bhushan, the lawyer for Raj Narain, an obscure politician who ran for Parliament against Mrs. Gandhi in 1971 and then took her to court when he lost. It was this action that led to the present political crisis.

One of the reasons that Mr. Bhushan gave for needing extra time was that his client is in jail.

• Swift collapse of India's democracy. Page 2.

He was one of the thousands of Mrs. Gandhi's political opponents who were rounded up after the government declared a state of emergency June 26.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Bhushan also disclosed that the third-ranking member of Mr. Narain's legal team, S.N. Choudhry, also had been arrested in the mass roundups.

Mr. Bhushan declined to speculate why Mr. Choudhry had been arrested, but it was thought that the reason was related to the lawyer's personal political activities, rather than his association with this litigation.

India has generally been calm in the 2 1 2 weeks since the government, citing threats to internal security, assumed unprecedented powers. But a trickle of arrests has continued around the country. Some of those arrested have been identified as members of anti-government organizations that were banned July 4; others as smugglers, hoarders or bad characters.

Because of rigid press censorship imposed as part of the emergency, there is no public record of those arrested.

Today's 15-minute hearing, which considered only the question of scheduling, was conducted by Chief Justice A.N. Ray and three other judges. Mrs. Gandhi did not attend.

Justice Ray's appearance on the bench apparently refuted persistent reports that he had resigned his job.

The 63-year-old chief justice, who holds a degree from Oxford University, was appointed to the post two years ago at the direction of Mrs. Gandhi, who elevated him over three more senior judges on the court.

But despite that connection with the Prime Minister, Justice Ray is thought by many lawyers to have demonstrated his independence as chief justice.

U.K. Newsman Barred

NEW DELHI, July 14 (UPI).—The government today declared London Financial Times correspondent Kevin Raferty undesirable, barred him from entering the country and held him in an airport transit lounge until he could be put on the next flight out of the country.

British Consul Adrian Beamish visited Mr. Raferty in the lounge. He said no reason had been given for the government action. Mr. Raferty is the first journalist to be barred from India under the nation's emergency decree. Another correspondent, Lewis Simons of The Washington Post, was expelled July 1, apparently for a story he had written before press censorship was imposed.

Tap Water Shortage Protested in Palermo

PALERMO, July 14 (AP).—Palermo residents piled up garbage, old tires and assorted pieces of furniture in streets and roads for the third day in a row today to protest the lack of tap water in their homes.

This city of 700,000 has been on water rationing since an unusually dry winter ended. The situation worsened rapidly with the advent of summer and many districts have been left totally without tap water for weeks.

Moravia Wine Spoiled

PRAGUE, July 14 (AP).—A total of 700,000 liters of wine was spoiled when water flooded wine cellars yesterday in the south Moravian wine-producing center of Valtice. In addition, several carloads of wine bottled for export were swept away by a flood following a cloudburst.

'May Well Inherit an Empty Shell'

Kissinger Warns 3d World on UN Tactics

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, July 14 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned Third World nations tonight that their "arbitrary tactics" to extort economic concessions and to expel members of whom they disapprove will so undermine the United Nations that they "may well inherit an empty shell."

Mr. Kissinger's words carried the strong implication that if the numerically powerful but economically poor countries of Asia and Africa—known collectively as the Third World—push through a vote to suspend Israel from the General Assembly next fall, the United States will be forced to end its financial support of the UN or even pull out completely.

"The coerced," he said, alluding to the advanced industrialized countries, "are under no compulsion to submit. To the contrary, they are given all too many incentives simply to depart the scene."

A U.S. official said it was not clear yet whether there would be a move to expel or suspend Israel but that this was "a potential danger we cannot ignore." He said the secretary did not want to spell out what the United States would do but he wanted to make it clear such a move would be considered a very serious matter.

Redistribution of Wealth

Concern about a move against Israel is coupled with concern over increasingly insistent Third World demands for a redistribution of the world's wealth.

"The United States," Mr. Kissinger said, "has been by far the largest financial supporter of the United Nations but the support of the American people, which has been the lifeblood of the organization, will be profoundly alienated unless fair play predominates and the numerical majority respects the views of the minority."

Mr. Kissinger spoke in Milwaukee tonight before the Institute of World Affairs of the University of Wisconsin. The text of his remarks was released in Washington.

The Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly is scheduled for New York Sept. 1 to deal with problems of economic development.

A State Department official said the secretary thought it would be useful "to lay it on the line," in an effort to have some

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Live Telecast Will Be Nation's First

Moscow Drops Usual Space-Flight Secrecy

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, July 14 (NYT).—With a flourish of publicity previously unknown in this country before a Soviet space mission, the Soviet Union has discarded, temporarily at least, its policy of prelaunch secrecy. In the past, the Soviet public and the world have never been told when this country would launch a space vehicle, manned or unmanned.

Today, however, on the eve of the joint Apollo-Soyuz mission, there was a deluge of information. For the first time in the history of the Soviet space program, officials held a news conference and fielded questions, some of them less than friendly, in advance of a launching.

The Soviet public, accustomed to being informed of a Soviet space feat only after it was under way, is now being given more information, probably, than it can digest. The official Soviet effort to publicize the joint mission was underscored in the television listenings in tonight's editions of Izvestia, the government newspaper.

Planned coverage of the Soviet and American blast-offs scheduled tomorrow was listed in bold-face type, which is not even used to report important state ceremonies and speeches. According to the schedule, there will be live coverage and commentary on the two launchings for at least six hours.

At the news conference today, a Soviet official said that disclosing space-flight schedules in advance might become standard Soviet practice if it vindicates itself this time. He did not elaborate.

The space officials seemed well prepared for the news conference, which was held at a hotel here. They used about half of the 2 1/4-hour session to make long, repetitive statements on the history of the joint venture. Behind the officials, whose names were provided, sat a row of unidentified men who whispered with the front-row officials from time to time.

Queries Evaded

Most of the questions were answered frankly and expertly. But the Soviet officials evaded a few queries and fumbled at least one. Vsevolod Sofinsky, director of the mission press center and head of the Foreign Ministry press department, frowned as he replied to a question asking for an explanation of the Soviet decision not to allow U.S. reporters to be at the site of the Soyuz launching in Central Asia.

Mr. Sofinsky noted that U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel jr. would be at the launch site and said that perhaps the reason for the exclusion of the U.S. reporters was that Intourist, the official tourist agency, did not have adequate hotel space at the site. Then he added that the U.S.-Soviet joint-mission agreement did not provide for foreign correspondents at the two launch sites.

Answering a subsequent question, Mr. Sofinsky said that no Soviet correspondents would be at Cape Canaveral, Fla., for the Apollo launching.

U.S. officials here said that several Soviet correspondents had applied for credentials for Canaveral but that as of last night none had arrived to cover the launch.

The officials were evasive on what would happen if the Apollo craft malfunctioned and needed help from the Soyuz and whether the Soviet Union would definitely announce its space launchings in advance from now on.

The fumble came when a Mexican correspondent, referring to the first woman in space, Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, asked for a description of the contribution of women to the Soyuz program.

Mr. Sofinsky tried to refer the question to another official, who declined to answer, compelling the press-center chief to say, "A big and decisive contribution; we better leave it at that."

Soyuz Directors Are Confident Of Successful Space Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

spite the hot weather "normal working temperatures" were being maintained in the modules of the Soyuz spaceships waiting on the launch pad.

Preparations for the Apollo-Soyuz mission dominated the news today in the Soviet press. It is the first time that the Soviet Union has disclosed a space shot in advance and curious Russians are being treated to an unprecedented look at their space program.

The only Americans being invited to watch the Soyuz blast-off at Baikonur are the U.S ambassador to Moscow, Walter Stoessel jr., and his wife.

Yesterday, as the Soyuz spaceships stood, swaddled in superstructure, on their launch pads, preparations were completed for filling the propellant tanks of the first launch vehicle. Plans today called for the propellant tanks of the second launch vehicle to be filled.

Today, the Soyuz commander, Col. Leonov, and his flight engineer, Mr. Kubasov, made the traditional prefight pilgrimage to the Baikonur lodgings of the late pioneer cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin and the late space scientist Sergei Korolev.

Col. Leonov chatted by telephone with the Apollo commander, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford. "We were gladdened by this call," Col. Leonov told Soviet journalists afterward. "I could sense from my conversation with the Apollo commander that his crew, just as ours, is looking forward to the launch and to a rendezvous in orbit."

Weather Gain For Apollo

(Continued from Page 1)

earth and orbiting space stations.

Meanwhile, in Cape Canaveral, motels and camping grounds flashed "no vacancy" signs while bars and liquor stores put in extra stocks of vodka as thousands of tourists poured into the area for the Apollo launch.

Officials said that they do not expect as many visitors for the lift-off as the record million-plus who turned out for the Apollo-17 moon shot in December, 1972. But they expect a lot.

"We can't estimate how many people are going to come over but it's not going to be a million," said Bill Hall, Brevard County civil defense director. "We are prepared to handle any amount."

A Chamber of Commerce spokesman said that the area's 3,108 motel units and most camping grounds were filled but added that many of the anticipated "birdwatchers" would drive over for the day.

Meanwhile, NASA officials said that they did expect a record crowd of 70,000 invited guests at the space center to view the launch.

Among the invited guests were Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, Susan Ford, President Ford's daughter, Princess Beatrix and Prince Claus of the Netherlands, Sen. John Glenn jr., D-Ohio, the first U.S. globe-circling astronaut, and a large group of White House aides.

Islamic Unit Cites Marcos Policy Shift

JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia, July 14 (Reuter).—President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines has cabled the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference here declaring that he has granted autonomy to Moslems living in the southern Philippines, the conference spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Sudanese Foreign Minister Gamal Mohammed Ahmed, also said that the ministers had received a note from the Ethiopian government protesting a discussion of the Eritrean Liberation Front secessionist movement.

The note said that for the Islamic ministers to discuss this question was interference in Ethiopia's internal affairs.

Mr. Ahmed said the question of the Filipino Moslems was still being discussed by a political subcommittee.

The Moro National Liberation Front, which represents the dissident southern Philippine Moslems, has delegates at the conference. More than 3,000 persons have been killed in the Philippine conflict in the last three years.

In other developments, Mr. Ahmed said the economic and social committee of the 40-nation conference planned to recommend the creation of a $50-million fund to finance Islamic projects.

He said much of the money was already pledged by member states but declined to name them.

The political committee had also reached a consensus on how Jerusalem should be recovered for Islam, Mr. Ahmed said, but he gave no details.

Moslems Attack Villages

MANILA, July 14 (UPI).—Moslem rebels attacked two coastal villages in the southern Philippines, apparently in a move to dramatize their rebellion during the Islamic conference in Jidnah, military sources reported today.

The sources said five civilians were seriously wounded and 25 others were missing and believed dead in the attacks. They said the rebels, in army fatigues, used motorized boats to attack the villages of Salabuyo and Sarabah, about 500 miles south of Manila.

F-15s Airborne Again

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—The Air Force's 34 new F-15 fighter planes are flying again today after being grounded on Friday because of a suspected oil contamination problem.

House Unit Votes Trade Accord With Romania

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI).—The House Ways and Means Committee today approved legislation that would grant most-favored-nation trade terms to Romania.

The bill would provide special trade terms and credits to the Communist country under the "discriminatory" terms of the Trade Act passed by Congress last year. The law prohibits favorable U.S. trade terms to any country denying free emigration to its citizens.

The Soviet Union withdrew from the trade agreement earlier this year, charging the United States with interference in its internal affairs.

Yugoslavia and Poland are the only two Communist countries to have been granted most-favored-nation trade status by the United States.

Romania would be the first Communist country to be granted the favorable trade terms since the nondiscriminatory emigration restrictions were enacted last year.

S. Pacific's Top Cause Of Death Is the Car

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 14 (Reuters).—Automobile accidents have replaced coconuts falling from trees as the most common cause of death in Pacific islands, according to a medical expert.

Douglas Reed said at a marathon and health seminar here that automobile accidents were now the leading cause of deaths, and that alcoholism, cigarette-smoking, drug-taking and heart disease were increasing in the South Pacific.

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Associated Press

CARS AUCTIONED IN BANGKOK—Prospective bidders examining 6 of 10 automobiles auctioned off by the Thai government. The cars belong to ousted Premier Thanom Kittakachorn, members of his ruling junta or their families and were among assets seized when his regime was ousted in 1973. About 40 cars were sold.

India Democracy Died Easily; Nation Now Is Ruled by Fear

The following dispatch was written by The Washington Post's South Asia correspondent, who was expelled from India July 1 after three years of reporting there.

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK (WP).—The customs officials had just confiscated my notebooks. I was being escorted by a policeman to the plane when it occurred to me how little it took to destroy democracy.

This was early in the morning of July 1, five days after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi began locking up thousands of her opponents under a state of emergency.

India had never hesitated to lecture the world, and particularly the United States, whenever governments appeared to be infringing on the rights of citizens.

Suddenly this India was little more than a dictatorship—hardly different from most republics of the Third World which the Indians had looked down upon with pity and contempt.

Guarantees Quashed

But to me, the most astonishing part of it was how easy it had all been. In five days, less—overnight—democratic guarantees had been quashed.

There were a few weak cries of rebellion. Some young people threw stones and shook their fists. Just about everyone else simply took it. They collapsed in the first shock and never attempted to struggle back to their feet.

For the poor, it was never really a problem. The illiterate untouchable who mowed my lawn and the Rajasthani woman digging a ditch in the road near my house had hardly benefited from democracy. They reckoned that they were not likely to suffer much under authoritarian rule.

But the liberal intellectuals, editors, professors, businessmen with Harvard degrees, so far they have done nothing either.

Some say it is just a matter of time, that they are catching their breath. "We won't allow this to go on," a young political analyst said. "We may need six months or so, but we'll get rid of her and get back to normal."

Censorship Appeal

For the present, it is all over. The other night the radio here reported that newspaper editors in New Delhi were appealing to the Prime Minister to lift what she calls "precensorship." In its place they were not proposing a return to a free press but only an unspecified form of self-censorship.

There is no need to look far to determine what changed the outspoken Indians into silent bystanders in a huge nation ruled by one strong-willed woman. It is fear, pure and simple.

Fear of being arrested. Fear of losing a job. Fear of losing a position of influence. Fear of losing wealth, whether illicit or honestly earned. Perhaps even fear of being killed.

Fear is palpable in India today. You could almost feel it within hours after the first predawn arrests began. It intensified with the certain knowledge that you could be arrested in your home or on the streets, thrown into jail and never have the right to appeal to the courts.

All the little things taken for granted suddenly posed threats. Was the telephone tapped? Was the mail being opened? Could you speak openly in front of a person just met at dinner? The answer was no and parties became pointless and boring, with guests discussing health problems, movies, the weather, everything but what was really on everyone's mind.

A young married couple came to visit my wife the night before she and our children followed me out of the country. They had ignored a warning from the husband's parents, "You'll have trouble if you go to their house." A few minutes after they arrived the telephone rang. My wife answered. There was no reply and the line clicked. The couple stood up and left.

The evening before, a group of Indian friends came to see my wife to tell her how sorry they were that I had been expelled. They were speaking angrily about press censorship and the continuing arrests. Suddenly, another Indian walked into the house. My wife knew him but the others did not. The conversation stopped.

Telephone calls have become brief and cryptic. "How is everything with you?" "Fine. Just fine. And you?" "The same."

Two days before I left, a friend came to me and said that the man with a tin suitcase selling cigarettes on the street corner outside my house was a secret police agent. "He's writing down the license number of every car that comes to your house," he said. After I left, a stream of sympathetic and helpful visitors continued to see my wife but most came in taxis or parked four city blocks away from the house.

Mrs. Gandhi has learned the lessons of fear well. She has learned from a decade of experience in playing off political colleagues against each other and squeezing vulnerable businessmen for financial support.

The white-haired police official who served me with the expulsion order seemed genuinely embarrassed by what he was doing.

Orders Obeyed

"This is a terrible thing," I said to him. "I agree with you," he replied. "But what am I to do? She provides my salt. I am a police officer, dedicated to obeying the orders of my government."

When I observed that thousands of Germans had offered the same explanation for their actions under Hitler, he covered his face with his hands and shook his head slowly from side to side.

At the airport the next morning, I appealed to the customs officials who had taken my notebooks to return them. They refused. "These notebooks contain information harmful to the government of India," an official said.

"They contain only the truth," I said. The reply shocked me: "Don't worry about the truth. Don't worry about India. Go away from this place and worry about your own country."

Kissinger Warns on UN

(Continued from Page 1)

bearing on the positions the Third World countries will take.

"Never before," said Mr. Kissinger, "have the industrialized nations been more ready to deal with the problems of development in a constructive spirit. Yet lopsided, loaded voting, biased results and arbitrary tactics threaten to destroy these possibilities. . . . Tragically, the principal victims will be the countries who seek to extort what substantially could be theirs if they proceed cooperatively."

The work of the specialized agencies has been disrupted, Mr. Kissinger said, because of a "focus on political issues." He said "an egregious recent case came in the World Food Council in Rome, where the very nations who desperately need, and would most benefit from food assistance threatened to abort its work by disruptive tactics unworthy of an international organization."

Within the last year the UN General Assembly welcomed Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yassir Arafat with honors given only to heads of state, it suspended South Africa from participation, it denied Israel the right to debate freely. In Geneva the International Labor Organization accepted the PLO as observers. Unesco curtailed Israel's ability to participate.

Arguing that the United States was asking only that UN members abide by the rules, Mr. Kissinger said that "if the UN begins to depart from its charter . . . we fear for the interests and the survival of the General Assembly itself and no less for that of the specialized agencies. Those who seek to manipulate UN membership by procedural abuse may well inherit an empty shell."

Tass Wins Award

MOSCOW, July 14 (UPI).—The Soviet news agency Tass has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution, it reported. The order is the second highest honor here.

Communist Made Mayor of Turin—First in 24 Years

TURIN, July 14 (UPI).—A Communist became mayor of Turin today for the first time in 24 years.

The leftist-dominated City Council that emerged from last month's regional and municipal elections voted 43 to 25 with 11 blank ballots to elect Diego Novelli, a 43-year-old Communist newsman, as mayor.

The vote widened Communist control over northern Italy and made Turin, with 1.2 million inhabitants, the largest Communist-run city in Western Europe.

The Communists gained 2.5 million votes and nearly outpolled the long-dominant Christian Democrats in regional and municipal elections June 15-16 which strengthened their claim for a role in the central government. Newly elected regional and city councils have just begun to form new local governments.

Communists and Socialists in Genoa, Italy's largest port, said last week they planned to set up a leftist administration in the Liguria region, extending their "red belt" to four regions.

UN Aid to 2 Nations

ROME, July 11 (UPI).—The United Nations World Food Program today announced more than $15 million in aid for Haiti because of a drought and Madagascar because of a cyclone.

Qadhafi Sees Links If U.S. Sells Planes

By Jack Foisie

TRIPOLI, Libya, July 14.—Col. Moamer Qadhafi, Libya's ruler, said yesterday that he is ready to improve relations with the United States if it will sell Libya military equipment.

In a rare interview given to a U. S. correspondent Col. Qadhafi said a U. S. decision to sell Libya eight C-130 transport planes, a deal which has been under consideration in Washington for two years, would be considered a token indication of a desire by President Ford for good relations.

Meanwhile, Col. Qadhafi said, Libya will continue to buy Russian arms and send Libyan units to the Soviet Union for training.

Idcology Shunned

A strict Moslem and, therefore, strongly anti-Communist, Col. Qadhafi said Libya is dealing with the Soviet Union on a commercial and not an ideological basis.

He denied that a visit in May by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin signified any closer ties with the Soviet Union and scoffed at reports that Libya had embarked on a multibillion-dollar arms-spending program, or that it would allow the Soviet Union to use Libyan air or naval bases.

Western diplomats and other sources here tended to confirm that the Russians do not now have a significant presence in Libya.

Russian technicians are believed to number no more than 300. Most of them are in eastern Libya around Benghazi and Tobruk. They are checking out missiles and missile launchers and are preparing for the arrival of Soviet jet fighters.

Libyan units have been sent to the Soviet Union for missile training instructions in the maintenance of advanced Soviet aircraft.

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European Summit in Helsinki Is Officially Set for July 30

(Continued from Page 1)

session to ratify a pact that he views as a consecration of the map of Europe as it emerged from World War II. Soviet delegates were accusing Malta of "blackmail."

With Mr. Muntoff permitting the conference to dispose of the Mediterranean issue, two other important questions were also settled today.

Approval was given to the calling of a meeting of senior officials in 1977 to assess the results of the conference and to plan a possible future session to expand on them.

Approval also was given to a declaration containing the 10 basic principles that the states recognize should guide their relations. The section of the document dealing with principles contains a phrase indirectly guaranteeing that the rights of the four occupying powers in Berlin will not be affected in any way.

The wording of this phrase proved difficult particularly because of Romania's concern to avoid all possibility that it could be interpreted as a recognition of the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine—by which the Soviet Union is said to believe that it has the right to intervene to restore "socialist order" in an allied country, as it did in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The conference has yet to settle the details of the promised prior notification of military maneuvers that would be given as a means of instilling confidence in relations between states. Turkey wants less of its territory covered by the requirement.

The only other major issue still outstanding is the question of the most-favored-nation treatment in trade that Moscow wants affirmed. This treatment insures that a nation applies to the goods it imports from another the lowest customs duties and other trade-favorable treatment that it accords any other country.

Because of Moscow's state-trading system, the West has nothing to gain from a most-favored-nation clause in its trade with the Soviet Union. For this reason it is insisting that there must be a countervailing clause affirming that all trade must be based on a reciprocity of advantages.

Ford to Attend

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI).—President Ford will attend the session in Helsinki at the end of the month if plans for the meeting are completed and most officials previously have said today.

Ohio Killer Given 11 Life Sentences

HAMILTON, Ohio, July 14 (AP).—James Ruppert, convicted of the Easter murder of 11 members of his family was sentenced today to 11 consecutive terms of life in prison.

Ruppert was convicted July 3 of killing his mother, brother, sister-in-law and eight nieces and nephews during a gathering at his mother's home.

Ruppert had pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity and his lawyers admitted in their opening arguments that he had committed the crime.

Tremors in Italy

ROME, July 14 (AP).—Four earth tremors were recorded early today about 250 kilometers northeast of Rome near Ancona. No damage was reported.

Puts Off Move on Geneva Talks

Cairo Supports U.S. Efforts, Attacks 'Delays' by Israelis

CAIRO, July 14 (UPI).—Despite Israeli "dilatory tactics," Egypt continues to go along with efforts for a new U.S.-mediated interim peace agreement with Israel on the Sinai front, a senior government official said today.

He said that Egypt is waiting to hear from Washington about Israel's latest position and has not yet opted for the alternative of a resumed Arab-Israeli peace conference at Geneva to discuss an overall settlement.

The official reacted to reports quoting Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as saying that negotiations conducted through Washington on a second-stage disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel could take up to a year.

Mr. Rabin's remark led the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram to observe that Israeli "maneuvering to stall an interim agreement" will not be tolerated and that Egypt "prefers to go directly to Geneva to discuss the entire problem."

The official today said, "We still have not heard from the United States about the latest Israeli position. There have been dilatory tactics by Israel but we will not act or react until we receive word from Washington not only about the Israeli position but also the American position."

What Egypt is waiting for, the official explained, is Israel's response to Egyptian terms for a deal under which Israeli troops would withdraw from the entire Mitla and Gidi Passes and Abu Rudeis oil fields in the Sinai in return for a no-warfare pledge to be renewed annually, subject to further progress toward overall Middle East peace.

According to diplomatic sources, the Egyptian terms were conveyed to Israel through the United States late last month and have since been the subject of changes and clarifications in talks between U.S. and Israeli leaders.

Rabin Holds Talks

TEL AVIV, July 14 (UPI).—Mr. Rabin and his top negotiators met for two hours today to draw up Israel's latest proposals for an interim peace agreement with Egypt.

The meeting in Jerusalem followed a Cabinet session yesterday at which participants asked the negotiators to seek further clarifications that would enable them to make further decisions in the peace talks.

Tonight, 15,000 persons massed in Tel Aviv's city hall square to protest U.S. pressure on Israel to make concessions for an interim peace agreement.

They carried signs and banners denouncing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's efforts to arrange a settlement with Egypt.

Members of the crowd then marched on the U.S. Embassy but police kept most of them away. However, a man was arrested for throwing a stone through a window.

Freed U.S. Officer Arrives in Munich

MUNICH, July 14 (UPI).—U.S. Army Col. Ernest Morgan, kidnapped in Beirut June 29 by Palestinian guerrillas and freed Saturday, arrived with his family at the Army's McGraw military base near Munich today.

Col. Morgan, 43, was traveling to his post in Ankara from a Central Treaty Organization meeting in Pakistan when he was abducted during a Beirut stopover.

An Army spokesman said that Col. Morgan would be spending several days here recuperating.

Angolan Party Leaders Flee As Rival Forces Ring Luanda

LUANDA, Angola, July 14 (UPI).—The political leaders of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola fled their wrecked offices in Luanda today and headed for neighboring Zaire as troops of the rival Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola gained control of the outskirts of the city after five days of fighting.

A Portuguese Air Force officer said the National Front called up reinforcements from its army in northern Angola. He said a column of men was heading south to regain the ground lost in urban warfare in which more than 300 whites and blacks have died and about 1,500 have been injured.

Front sources said the column comprised 5,000 men led by Daniel Chipenda, who last year defected from the Popular Movement taking 3,000 of his guerrilla fighters with him.

Officials of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the neutral member of the three-party interim government, said they feared an even greater confrontation between the two parties that would lead to war.

The Communist-backed Popular Movement and the pro-Western National Front have been bitter and political enemies for more than a decade.

The Popular Movement draws most of its support from Luanda and has about 12,000 troops in and around the city, army intelligence sources said. The National Front controls northern Angola and has its headquarters in Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire. It keeps its army of nearly 17,000 troops about 100 miles north of Luanda.

Meanwhile, Portugal's Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes arrived in the capital today to try to head off an all-out clash and persuade the two factions to stop the fighting.

Thousands of suburban residents abandoned their homes to the relative calm of downtown Luanda, which has not been touched by the heavy mortar and cannon fire of recent days. Hundreds of families camped on the lawns of the governor's palace, which is ringed with armored cars to forestall a rightist coup attempt by the Popular Movement.

More than 1,000 persons took refuge at the Portuguese naval base on the edge of Luanda Bay. Groups of demonstrators chanted outside the office of Portugal's high commissioner, Gen. Silva Cardoso, demanding an end to the fighting and air and sea passage to Portugal.

Radio Luanda broadcast repeated urgent appeals for blood donors and doctors to help treat the wounded lying in overflowing hospital wards and corridors.

Japanese Fishermen Protest Soviet Fleet

ERIMOMACHI, Japan, July 14 (Reuters).—Japanese fishermen in 50 small boats demonstrated at sea off Cape Erimo yesterday to protest the operations of 10 large Soviet fishing vessels off the cape, on the southeast coast of Hokkaido.

Although they are outside Japan's three-mile territorial limit, the Soviet operations threaten the fishing and sometimes cause damage to their gear, the fishermen contend.

Rhodesia Blacks Reported to Seek Mozambique Aid

DAR ES SALAAM, July 14 (AP).—Rhodesia's black nationalist leaders have gone to Mozambique-ruled Mozambique to win Mozambican participation in efforts to bring down the Rhodesian white minority regime, informed sources said today.

Leaders of the Rhodesian African National Council left Dar es Salaam for Lourenco Marques accompanied by the Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Chikaro, who was here during the weekend to deliver a message to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere from Mozambique President Samora Machel.

The ANC delegation is led by the group's president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and also includes the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, Jasua Nkomo and James Chikerema.

ANC sources said that aid is to be discussed in Mozambique—a former Portuguese colony now ruled by a Black Marxist regime—include using the country as a base for intensified guerrilla warfare against Rhodesia.

The sources said that the delegates will also discuss the training of Rhodesian guerrillas in Mozambican camps.

Butterfield Denies Serving As CIA White House Contact

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP).—Alexander Butterfield vehemently denied yesterday allegations that he was a Central Intelligence Agency "contact officer" at the Nixon White House.

"The fact of the matter is I never was assigned, never was attached and never have been their designated contact man," Mr. Butterfield said in a television interview. "That is absolutely false."

It was the first comment by Mr Butterfield — who disclosed in July, 1973, the existence of former President Richard Nixon's taping system—since he was identified as a CIA contact officer Friday by retired Air Force Col. Fletcher Prouty. Mr. Prouty said that he had served in a similar capacity at the Pentagon.

The CIA and the White House both said that neither Mr. Butterfield nor anyone else was spying on administration officials for the CIA.

Mr. Butterfield also repeated his contention that Mr. Nixon knew about the Watergate break-in ahead of time.

The President Knew

"Nothing happened at that White House, and I do mean nothing, without the President's knowledge," he said. "And I think for something of that magnitude to have been scheduled as a break-in of the Democratic headquarters—of course the President had to know about it."

Mr. Prouty said that Howard Hunt, a former CIA agent and later a convicted Watergate conspirator, had agreed to contact Mr. Butterfield to help arrange White House support for a group seeking the release of prisoners of war in Indochina. Among the prisoners were undercover CIA agents, Mr. Prouty said.

But Mr. Butterfield, a retired Air Force colonel and former head of the Federal Aviation Administration, said:

"I have never met Howard Hunt in my life and I have never seen Howard Hunt in my lifetime... As a matter of fact, Mr. Hunt's presence on the White House staff was kept from me. It was purposely kept off the rolls and I had the official roll of all members of the White House staff in my capacity as head of administration in the White House."

Charge Repeated

Mike Wallace, who conducted the interview, then told Mr. Butterfield that he had talked with Mr. Prouty yesterday. Mr. Wallace said that Mr. Prouty reiterated that Hunt twice told him that "you were the guy in the White House."

"I don't back off from any of that," Mr. Prouty was quoted as saying.

"If I was their contact man, I was a hell of a poor one," Mr. Butterfield replied, "because I had no contact whatsoever with the CIA."

French Troops, Armor Parade On Bastille Day

PARIS, July 14 (AP).—About 13,000 French troops paraded today through the outskirts of the capital to mark Bastille Day.

It was the 79th military parade celebrating the taking of the royal prison in 1789, but only the second not held on the Avenue des Champs-Elysees in recent times. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing moved the parade last year to an area between the Bastille and the Place de la Republique, and this year brought it to the Cours de Vincennes on the city's eastern periphery.

Thousands lined the parade route to watch the troops, 400 vehicles and 23 aircraft. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who participated in a Bastille Day parade in 1945 as a tank corps corporal, reviewed the troops in a command car before the march began.

The principal attractions were the Pluton tactical missiles, which have a range of 120 kilometers and can carry nuclear warheads of from 10 to 15 kilotons.

The parade included a children's drill team from the Central African Republic.

Forensic Unit Urges Probe Of Robert Kennedy's Death

By Jim Morice

ST. LOUIS, July 14 (WP).—Further investigation of the June, 1968, slaying of Sen. Robert Kennedy "could be of value in clarifying circumstances" of the presidential candidate's death, according to a resolution adopted today by the executive committee of the National Academy of Forensic Sciences.

While officials of the group declined further comment, sources said that it allowed the presentation of an ad hoc committee report based on photographic evidence, testimony given at the trial of Sirhan Sirhan, convicted murderer of Sen. Kennedy, and other documents.

Of central importance in the ad hoc committee's report is a controversy over ballistic evidence concerning the shooting, sources said.

"The executive committee of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences has reviewed a committee report related to the Robert F. Kennedy assassination and concluded that a re-examination of the physical evidence in the case could provide additional information which could be of value in clarifying the circumstances of the death of Robert F. Kennedy," reads the resolution, which academy members called a public pronouncement.

Other Probes

The academy represents more than 1,500 forensic scientists in 10 disciplines. Members have participated in investigations of the deaths of actresses Marilyn Monroe and Sharon Tate and Black Panther leader Fred Hampton, said Dr. Robert Joling, a Tucson physician who is president of the academy.

The ad hoc committee, which reportedly began its work in March, was chaired by Ralph Turner of Michigan State University.

Sen. Kennedy was shot on June 5, 1968, at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles while passing through the hotel kitchen on the way to a news conference. He was felled by bullets fired from a .22-caliber pistol carried by Sirhan, who was convicted of first-degree murder.

In January, Sirhan's attorney, Godfrey Isaac, filed a writ before the California Supreme Court to reopen the case on alleged new ballistics evidence. Mr. Issacs said then that new evidence showed that more than the eight bullets in Sirhan's gun were fired at the scene.

Number of Nuns Fell 24.6% in Four Years

VATICAN CITY, July 14 (UPI).—The number of Roman Catholic nuns in the world has declined by 24.6 per cent to 609,369 in four years, Vatican radi reported.

The sharpest drop, 38.5 per cent, was in the United States and Canada, the radio said, quoting the Vatican Congregation for Religious Orders. It gave no explanation for the decline.



Associated Press

BAREFOOT ON THE BEACH—Former President Richard Nixon, barefoot but wearing a dark jacket with the presidential seal on it, talking with other strollers on the beach near his San Clemente, Calif., home this weekend. He was accompanied by his wife, his daughter Tricia and his son-in-law Edward Cox.

Kelley Says FBI Carried Out A 'Few' Embassy Break-Ins

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 14 (IHT).—The FBI for many years has broken into foreign embassies and other private premises in its national security investigations, FBI Director Clarence Kelley admitted today.

Confirming disclosures to newsmen by William Sullivan, retiring former assistant FBI director, Mr. Kelley said in response to a question at a news conference:

"Yes, the FBI has conducted surreptitious entries in securing information related to the security of the nation."

But he said that the late J. Edgar Hoover, long-time FBI director, stopped such break-ins in 1966 "except for a small amount . . . conducted in connection with foreign counter-intelligence which we felt had a grave impact on the security of the nation."

Mr. Kelley said that the objective—national security—was "a very good one" and thus there was "no illegality concerned." Nevertheless, he said, the Justice Department is reviewing the cases to determine whether the "surreptitious entries" were legal or not.

Mr. Kelley said that he did not know how many break-ins the FBI carried out but told reporters that, since he became FBI director two years ago, "I have not had a single request to conduct such activities."

Ask Attorney General

He said that, if he were asked to order an FBI burglary, which he thought unlikely, he would seek the attorney general's advice "and would be guided by his opinion as to such activity."

Mr. Kelley would not name or designate which foreign missions were broken into or for what purpose but said: "There were a few [break-ins] concerned with counterintelligence, foreign in nature, subsequent to 1966.

"There were not a lot, I'm confident of that—and, frankly, I don't think that all of the few were confined to Washington, D.C., but I can't tell you absolutely that that is true," he said.

Asked whether these burglaries were carried out in conjunction with the Central Intelligence Agency, the FBI director said that he knew of none. "We were not in partnership with the CIA, in other words," he said.

Mr. Kelley declined to say whether the break-ins that were carried out were ordered by the president or whether they had the permission of the attorney general. But he said that he was "confident" they date back to World War II.

He said that he could not go into detail now because he expects to testify on such matters before a Senate committee probing CIA and FBI intelligence activities.

A reporter asked whether he would give the committee full details on the break-ins. Mr. Kelley replied, "It will be a matter which will be completely presented to the attorney general" and "only he can answer" whether full disclosure would be made.

While noting that "some of those activities I would not feel are proper today," the FBI chief said that the purpose of the counter intelligence operations was "ultimately... tto the benefit of the nation.

"In other words, ... the intent there was one which had adequate basis. As to the programs, individually, activities within those programs may be suspect."

Asked why he thought Mr. Hoover stopped the break-in activities, except for foreign counterintelligence work, Mr. Kelley said, "By virtue of the feeling of Mr. Hoover that under then prevailing philosophy and feeling that possibly in the context of the times this was not a viable procedure."

Mr. Kelley said that he knew of no burglaries by FBI men in connection with investigations of organized crime.

Drug for Ankles Is Said to Cause Breast Cancer

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT).—Five Washington women have developed cancer of the breast after taking a drug used by millions of Americans for the treatment of swelling of the ankles, according to a brief report in the June 28 issue of Lancet, a British medical magazine.

G. D. Searle and Co., the manufacturer of the drug Aldactone, was accused last week by an investigator from the Food and Drug Administration of falsifying information it had given the government about the number of breast tumors that had been discovered during the company's animal tests.

Dr. Alexander Schmidt, the FDA commissioner, said that, on the basis of the Lancet report, he was ordering an immediate investigation to determine whether there was statistically significant evidence that Aldactone caused breast cancer among women.

The charge that G. D. Searle had withheld information was made before the Senate Health subcommittee by Adrian Gross, a medical officer in the FDA Office of Scientific Investigation.

According to the report, the five patients developed breast cancer within 4 to 24 months after they began taking Aldactone.

Poll Sees Ford Leading Kennedy

NEW YORK, July 14 (UPI).—President Ford holds a 50-per-cent to 43-per-cent lead over Sen. Edward Kennedy for the presidency, according to a Harris poll released today.

The poll of 1,303 voters showed that Mr. Ford made his greatest gains in the Midwest, where one out of seven voters now backs him.

In earlier polls, Mr. Ford and Sen. Kennedy have each held the lead. The latest poll gives the President the greatest margin he has held over the Massachusetts Democrat since his appointment as vice-president.

The survey said that Mr. Ford continues to enjoy popularity because of his actions in the Mayaguez incident.

E. German-French Pact

BERLIN, July 14 (UPI).—East Germany and France have signed an economic cooperation agreement covering a five-year-period, the East German news agency, ADN, said.

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Government Heads Gather Tomorrow

Oil, Monetary Systems Head EEC 2-Day Summit Agenda

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 14 (IHT).—The EEC will open a 48-hour summit meeting Wednesday at which the main issues will be an EEC policy on raw materials, how the community should continue the "European-Arab dialogue," and monetary reform.

The meeting is being prepared by the nine member nations' foreign ministers.

The heads of government hope they can agree to a common line on oil and raw materials which the European Economic Community can present to the special United Nations conference of raw materials scheduled for September.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is expected to propose an international conference to discuss world monetary disorder. The President believes that the precarious economic situation cannot be relieved until industrialized countries reform their monetary systems.

Ortoli's Support

Support for the French position was voiced at a press conference here by the European Commission president, François-Xavier Ortoli, who said an early return to monetary stability is essential.

It would be wrong to think that all economic difficulties at present stem from a lack of fixed international exchange rates, Mr. Ortoli said. "Monetary stability is not a panacea. But we need it as a durable basis so as to avoid a whole series of problems recurring in the future," he said.

On the eve of the summit meeting the omens for the Common Market are not good. The community's deep and continuing recession shadows every aspect of policy-making—in particular, the EEC's desire to progress with economic and monetary union among its nine members.

The EEC will soon consider the creation of a medium-term economic forecasting unit and the strengthening of the powers of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund. Given the record post-war levels of unemployment and inflation, such measures are bound to seem less than vital to the immediate problems affecting the EEC's economic health.

Market Integration

Despite the community's economic climate—and, in the British, Irish and Itslian cases, perhaps because of it—there is an EEC consensus about the need for further community integration.

As one of its leading figures, Dutch Foreign Affairs Minister Max van der Stoel acknowledges, the EEC is now approaching a critical phase during which it must face this choice:

Whether to continue to be a loose association of states bound more by commercial convenience than political inspiration or whether it will progress toward a genuine form of European union.

"We have now got to proceed rapidly toward further integration," the minister said, "but at the same time taking care not to neglect what the community has already achieved."

Mr. van der Stoel noted that among the major policy areas which must be dealt with is the Council of Ministers' decision-making procedure. He advocates abolishing the current unanimity rule. The Dutch support direct elections to the European Parliament and the strengthening of the parliament's powers.

He does not believe that economic and monetary union is possible by the 1980 target date, although he stresses that such a union is, eventually, an "essential part of European integration."

One of the EEC's problems is to define "European union." Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans has been mandated to produce a report on this issue by the end of the year and he is currently engaged in collecting information from EEC institutions and governments.

A measure of the difficulties he faces is the reaction by the Danish commissioner to the commission's own recommendations, which included references to a common European defense policy. He called them "totally unrealistic," commenting that it is "ridiculous" for the commission to write a blueprint on European union which has no realistic prospect of being accepted by member governments.

Softens a Veto Threat

Ford Delays Sending Oil Plan to Congress

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—President Ford formally announced today what he termed a "compromise oil decontrol plan" to gradually lift petroleum price ceilings during the next 2 1/2 years.

Appearing before reporters at the White House, Mr. Ford softened a threat to veto any extension of the present oil price control law if Congress does not accept his decontrol plan.

In a written statement distributed earlier, Mr. Ford said a veto would be "my only alternative." But when he read a revised version about two hours later, he spoke of a veto as "one alternative."

Earlier Mr. Ford decided to delay formally presenting the decontrol plan to Congress to allow time for "discussion and public dialogue."

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen retracted a statement that Mr. Ford's blueprint for administrative action would go to Congress today. He said that the President would wait until later in the week. The decision grew out of a morning meeting with Democratic and Republican congressional leaders, he said.

However, Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford has no plans to alter the key elements of his planned administrative action.

The Ford plan, in addition to lifting oil price ceilings during a 2 1/2-year period, would fix an eventual ceiling of about $13.50 a barrel for all domestically produced oil.

Mr. Ford estimated that the decontrol price hike would result in a saving of 300,000 barrels of oil a day and, combined with his other programs, would help save up to 900,000 barrels a day.

Complex Matter

Mr. Nessen said the delay in formal submission of the plan to Congress was to allow further discussion of a complex matter. Once the plan is submitted, either house of Congress would have five days in which to block Mr. Ford's move if it were deemed unsatisfactory. Mr. Nessen said that by waiting members of Congress will have more time in which to make up their minds.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., responded quickly to Mr. Ford's plan. Sen. Jackson, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for president, said he will seek Senate approval of a resolution to disapprove Mr. Ford's action.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said after the breakfast meeting with Mr. Ford that he recognized that the United States is facing increasing imports of oil and declining domestic resources. He said the President's decontrol plan will increase the cost of gasoline.

'Double-Digit Inflation'

"I am concerned about the effect on inflation," Sen. Mansfield said. "It is now about 9.5 per cent and we may return to double-diget inflation with an increase in the cost of gasoline."

Sen. Jackson said the Ford program "means windfall profits for the oil companies, reduced purchasing power for the consumer, increased inflation for the economy and abdication of domestic price controls."

Trial Opens for Joan Little In the Slaying of N.C. Jailer

By Wayne King

RALEIGH, N.C., July 14 (NYT).—A dozen attorneys and others of a 35-member defense team went into Wake County Superior Court today armed with the most advanced courtroom techniques in their efforts on behalf of Joan Little, accused of first-degree murder.

The circumstances of the case and the fact that Miss Little is a black woman have focused national and international attention on the case, attracting support from feminist and civil rights groups.

The trial of Miss Little, accused of the ice-pick slaying almost a year ago of a 62-year-old Beaufort County jailer she contends was trying to rape her, is expected to take up to six weeks. It will be conducted under extraordinary security.

The slain jailer, Clarence Alligood, was found just after 4 a.m. Aug. 27 on the bunk in the cell that had been occupied by Miss Little, who was appealing a 7-to-10-year sentence for burglary.

He had been stabbed 11 times with an ice pick that was usually kept in the jailer's desk drawer. According to the medical examiner's report, the ice pick was in his hand, his trousers were off and Miss Little was missing from her cell. She later gave herself up.

During the trial, the defense is expected to argue that Miss Little killed the jailer in self-defense either as he was trying to rape her or while actually in a forced sex act.

In a separate civil suit seeking damage from the Alligood estate and other parties, Miss Little's attorneys contended she had been forced to perform unnatural sex acts while a prisoner.

The prosecution will contend that, on the contrary, Miss Little, whom it depicts as a young woman of unsavory reputation, pilfered the ice pick from the desk drawer while being allowed to make a phone call, then sexually enticed the jailer into her cell and stabbed him to death.

The defense is expected to present up to 30 witnesses, some of whom are expected to testify to Mr. Alligood's reported penchant for doing favors for women inmates—bringing them sandwiches, soft drinks and candy—allegedly in return for sexual favors.

Conversely, the prosecution is expected to contend that this was simply an example of Mr. Alligood's good nature and to present testimony that Miss Little was occasionally casual in her dress in front of him.

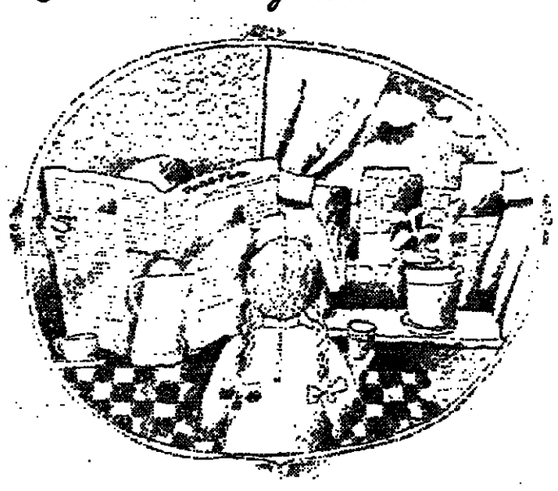
This and a welter of other testimony, however, will not begin until after a jury is selected from an unusually large panel of 300. The process is expected to take up to two weeks.

The defense, in selecting the jury, will use a relatively new technique based on psychological profiles of prospective jurors based on questionnaires and other data.

The profiles, whose development cost about $30,000, are reputed to make it possible to identify jurors who would be either harsh or lenient.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Tuesday, July 15, 1975 *

From Sputnik to Soyuz-Apollo

It is nearly 18 years since the first Sputnik went into orbit around the earth—years in which technological achievement and human courage compacted the dreams of centuries; in which man walked on the moon and sent his rockets soaring into the distant ranges of space; in which a world could watch men walk and gambol, far beyond the familiar disciplines of its own atmosphere, and see the strange, striated faces of distant planets. With all this already in the brief annals of space exploration, the intended link-up of the Soviet Soyuz and the American Apollo might seem a minor episode; in fact, as the elaborate plans for its coverage make plain, it could be one of the most important of the many ventures beyond the earth.

In the global political climate of October, 1957, the successful journey of the Soviet Sputnik was recognized as a scientific triumph—but also taken, by many, as a fearsome omen. For the little dog, Laika, who went out into space and died to prove that men might live there, was not the only cargo that space vehicles could carry. Space rockets were missiles, and in the dozen years that preceded Sputnik's flight, men had contrived bombs so lethal that the imagination boggled, bombs that missiles might carry thousands of miles. Sputnik was not only a triumph of human ingenuity, it was a victory for Soviet science that spread deep fear in the United States.

It cannot be forgotten that only three years later the alleged "missile gap" between the Soviet Union and the United States was a major issue in the campaign in which John F. Kennedy defeated Richard Nixon for the presidency, nor that in those three years President Eisenhower's administration was ceaselessly castigated for permitting the Russians to gain the lead in missile technology that Sputnik represented, while efforts were concentrated on science in American education.

The "race to the moon" that President Kennedy launched and President Nixon was to see completed was not simply prestige to contest in gadgetry: There was fear behind it, fear that reflected the culminating cold war. Many might have foreseen, in 1957, that two vehicles would eventually come together in space. Few, then, would have dared imagine that one day U.S. and Soviet citizens would collaborate to make their linking apparatuses compatible, and seek one another out in space to meet on the friendly assumption that their efforts would serve a goal common to both their nations.

The Soyuz-Apollo mission will not, of itself, solve the many prickling difficulties that make détente a controversial word. But no one who remembers the bitterly secretive mood that separated U.S. and Soviet scientists and technologists after Hiroshima, the failure of U.S. efforts to make atomic knowledge an international concern, the dangerous rivalry that soared with Sputnik, can doubt that the astronauts of this joint venture are engaged in a task of greater significance for the peoples of the world than for the mysteries of space. They are seeking to break down more stubborn barriers than did the most pioneering of their predecessors, and many prayers will go aloft with them.



'Jaws.'

Future Sources of U.S. Energy

The United States keeps nourishing the hope that somehow technology will rescue it from the hard choices ahead on fuel and energy. It's not altogether rational, but it's part of the U.S. national character and experience. If they can put men on the moon, the question goes, can't they also come up with some scientific shortcut to rescue themselves from OPEC and the threat of $1-a-gallon gasoline? The unanimous answer from the scientists and engineers over the past year has been: No, probably not.

But as the political stalemate tightens over the policy choices, the hope for a magical solution lingers just under the surface of the national debate. Everybody supports large appropriations for energy research. The Ford administration and Congress joined enthusiastically last year in launching the new Energy Research and Development Administration. Now ERDA has completed a tour of the technology and come back to report that it has found no surprises to offer the country.

The choices are just about what you, in your gloomier moments, suspected they were. It is possible to get a lot more oil and gas out of the existing fields by using more elaborate (and more expensive) recovery methods. It is very possible to shift power plants from oil to coal. It is possible to improve the efficiency of the present generation of nuclear reactors and to build more of them. It is certainly possible to make all sorts of machines—emphatically including the automobile—run more efficiently. But, for the next 10 years, that is about all ERDA considers possible. It is not ERDA's job to get deeply into the economics of the subject, but you will doubtless have noticed that all of these possibilities imply sharply higher fuel costs.

ERDA's report is the first draft of a national plan for energy and development. But the tone of the document is as important as the substance. It repeatedly warns that there will be no immediate pay-off and that uncertainty is the very nature of research. It goes further and warns of the long lags in introducing new technologies into a large and complex industrial economy. There has been a lot of lyrical talk lately about new lifestyles for Americans. But in the real world nobody changes the pattern of his daily life very quickly or very easily.

The prospect for new domestic fuel supplies is, if anything, more somber now than it seemed a year ago. The government's previous survey of this field was the Federal Energy Administration's Project Independence report last November. It concluded, for example, that oil from shale could play an important part by 1985. But over the succeeding months experience has cast great doubt on shale oil, and ERDA relegates it to a more distant future. Similarly, the Project Independence report eight months ago was much more optimistic than ERDA today about the possibilities of offshore oil production. Even with conventional exploitation of the offshore and Alaskan reserves, it estimates that domestic production will drop sharply in the middle 1980s. "It is unlikely that major new energy sources will be ready by that time," ERDA comments, and it urges more sophisticated recovery techniques—using methods not yet fully developed—to buy another decade for shifting the economy towards other fuels.

The most controversial aspects of the ERDA plan concern, predictably, the next stage of nuclear development. When ERDA was organized, it took over the research arm of the old Atomic Energy Commission and inherited with it a strong internal commitment to nuclear power. The next stage is probably the breeder reactor. Its attraction is that it produces its own fissionable fuel faster than it uses it up. But this cornucopia, for all of its economic promise, is horrifyingly dangerous. The fuel is an extremely powerful carcinogen and, if stolen, might quite easily be converted into a private armory of nuclear weapons. ERDA predicts that the breeder reactor will be extremely difficult to develop and says that it probably cannot be achieved before the next century. That conclusion disappoints the proponents of nuclear power in Congress. But at the same time environmentalists who have been fighting it point out that ERDA continues the breeder research program at the previous intense level.

* * *

What about solar and geothermal power? Neither, ERDA concludes, is at all likely to be available before 1985. What about the dreams of free and bountiful energy drawn from one natural source or another? ERDA observes that the future sources all require very high technology, and it is a reliable rule that high technology means a high investment.

ERDA does not choose to try to predict which sources the United States may be using a generation from now. All of that, it warns, is genuinely unpredictable. The wisest course, as it observes, is to pursue a wide range of possibilities, since no one can tell which of them will fail. The one thing to avoid is the country's present situation, in which it finds itself excessively dependent upon a fuel supply that it does not control.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

European Security Conference

There is no point in the West agreeing to the status quo or force reductions in Europe if the Russians simply use the opportunity to expand elsewhere: For example in the Indian Ocean or the Mediterranean. This is very largely a matter for the Americans who have found that despite their growing rapprochement with the Soviet Union in many areas, competition in others, such as the Middle East or the Indian Ocean, has continued to grow. Yet the point can also be usefully made by Western Europe. The cold war in Europe may be over because both sides have recognized that the stakes are too high, but that is no excuse for transferring it somewhere else.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 15, 1900

PARIS.—The Matin has an interesting article this morning on the coal crisis, which, it says, is still as bad as ever, though, as no coal is required just now for heating, it is not felt so much by the public. But next winter it will be different and more expensive. Coal is likely to cause much suffering among the poor.

Fifty Years Ago

July 15, 1925

DAYTON, Tenn.—Judge Raulston, the leading sign and carriage painter of Dayton, and dispenser of justice in Rhea County, ruled today that the Tennessee "Monkey Law" prohibiting the teaching in state schools of any conception of the human species' origin clashing with the account in Genesis, was no violation of the State Constitution.

Lying in State—I

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—In 1972, Cambridge Survey Research, the public opinion analysts, asked people whether they agreed with this statement: Over the last few years this country's leaders have consistently lied to the American people. Of those asked, 38 per cent agreed. A similar poll was taken in 1974, and 55 per cent agreed with the statement. This spring, 68 per cent agreed.

Those figures illuminate the obvious: To a dangerous degree, Americans have lost confidence in the word of their government. Such distrust may be endemic in other countries, but it is a relatively new phenomenon in the United States, and a corrupting one. Moreover, it persists even after the replacement of a president who made lying a way of life by one thought of as candid.

It is not hard to find reasons for the public feeling. One is that high officials who are caught out in crude deceptions so seldom pay any penalty. On the contrary, they remain in office and continue to be treated by much of official Washington as if they deserved respect.

Survival Trait

An outstanding example of survival by deceivers is that of Richard Helms, the former director of the CIA, now U.S. Ambassador to Iran. Reading back over some of the things Mr. Helms has said over the years arouses a feeling of awe for such mastery of the misleading.

On Feb. 7, 1973, Mr. Helms appeared before a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for a hearing on his nomination as ambassador. The transcript, subsequently published, includes the following exchanges with Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo.

Sen. Symington: Did you try in the Central Intelligence Agency to overthrow the government of Chile?

Mr. Helms: No sir.

Sen. Symington: Did you have any money passed to the opponents of Allende?

Mr. Helms: No sir.

Since that testimony, it has become known that the Nixon administration authorized the CIA to spend more than $5 million on covert activities in Chile between Allende's election as president in 1970 and his fall in 1973. The cash went to anti-Allende civic groups, newspapers, radio stations and others, with the aim of making it impossible for Allende to govern.

Mr. Helms has explained that he took Sen. Symington's second question to refer to Allende's two actual opponents in the 1970 election—and the CIA gave them no money. That is a strained argument, to put it mildly, since the first question was so clearly about the post-election period. And in any event, the CIA did give $500,000 to opposition party personnel during the 1970 election.

In the confirmation hearings, Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., mentioned the known use of Army intelligence to report on the anti-war movement. This exchange followed:

Sen. Case: Do you know anything about any activity on the part of the CIA in that connection? Was it asked to be involved?

Mr. Helms: I don't recall whether we were asked, but we were not involved because it seemed to me that was a clear violation of what our charter was.

The Rockefeller commission has just reported that the CIA under Mr. Helms set up a special operations group to collect information on dissident Americans. It ran Operation Chaos, infiltrating the anti-war movement and collecting on a computerized index the names of more than 300,000 persons and organizations. Even by recent standards of official untruth, Mr. Helms must set a record.

In the confirmation hearings, Mr. Helms was also asked about any CIA connection with E. Howard Hunt jr. and G. Gordon Liddy, the convicted Watergate burglars. He said there had been no connection since Hunt retired from the agency in 1970. Later it was learned that the CIA had supplied Hunt and Liddy with equipment for their burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in 1971. Mr. Helms explained that he thought the questions had related only to the Watergate break-in.

No one has called Mr. Helms effectively to account for his testimony. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the immediate victim of his deception, recalled him but asked unfocused and deferential questions. The Rockefeller commission, comprehensive as its report was, said nothing about the lies that had allowed all those illegalities it found to flourish.

As for President Ford, at whose pleasure ambassadors serve, he has not been heard to murmur a critical word about Mr. Helms. The government's failure to bring a particular perjury case may always be explained by technical or evidentiary problems. But anyone who wonders why Americans have grown cynical about those who govern them might think about this question: Why does Richard Helms still hold the rank of ambassador?

The Challenge of Guerrilla Tactics

By Robert B. Asprey

OXFORD, England.—Ever since Scythian guerrillas kicked hell out of Emperor Darius's magnificent army in 512 BC, orthodox military commanders have had their hands full in dealing with peoples who refused to fight by their standards.

The tactical record suggests that orthodox generals who adapted conventional tactics to meet the guerrilla challenge usually prospered while those who failed to do so suffered defeat.

From Darius on, we find most commanders cursed with an arrogance of ignorance often compounded by arrogance of power, and we find their soldiers and peoples paying a heavy cost in consequence. Overshadowing the tactical record, however, is the political record. Not only do the most valid counterguerrilla tactics stress the "political" over the "military" element, but the "victory" that they have provided has gained meaning only when exploited politically—only when the ruler has put his own house in order.

Ignorance

Here again we find plentiful examples of an arrogance of ignorance compounded by arrogance of power, with resulting misery and frequently loss of kingdom and even empire.

This historical record is of utmost importance if we are to understand why through the centuries guerrilla warfare has evolved into an ideal instrument for the realization of social-political-economic aspirations of under-privileged peoples—a development so patently true as to allow one to suggest that we may be witnessing a transition to a new era in warfare.

Patently true, but difficult to grasp, partly because of the dichotomy in political thought nurtured by a vast economic gulf between have and have-not countries, and partly because of incredible technological advances that have resulted in such sophisticated and awesome weapons as the H-bomb.

Indeed, a part of the total impact of today's "people's wars" or "wars of national liberation" may be explained by the frustration of rich and powerful nations possessing highly scientific weapons systems that either cannot be used because of moral-political considerations or because they are technically unsuitable for fighting in a particular guerrilla environment.

As in the past, so long as present-day conventional commanders fail to adapt organization, techniques and tactics to meet the guerrilla challenge instead of trying to convert it to orthodox challenge, these revolutionary campaigns will prosper.

Even when properly challenged, however, they do not lend themselves to an exclusive military solution, which at best is ephemeral. The words "winning" and "victory" diminish in meaning as we face the awesome political-economic challenge that, to date, many of our officials, particularly military commanders, seem unable to comprehend.

What is the guerrilla "secret"? Lawrence of Arabia summed up a volume of thought in 50 words: "Granted mobility, security (in the form of denying targets to the enemy), time, and doctrine (the idea to convert every subject to friendliness), victory will rest with the insurgents, for the algebraical factors are in the end decisive, and against them perfections of means and spirit struggle quite in vain."

Every successful guerrilla leader in history has heeded this basic formula. They knew what Lawrence meant when he said that "rebellion must have an unassailable base," and when he found it not only in terrain but "in the minds of men converted to its creed."

"Rebellions must have a friendly population," he wrote, "not actively friendly, but sympathetic to the point of not betraying rebel movements to the enemy." Then he wrote what U.S. leaders seem unable to understand: "The printing press is the greatest weapon in the armory of the modern commander."

Lawrence wrote almost nothing new—he had learned greatly from history. Not much was new, either, in what guerrillas in our time have said and done. Guerrillas, both Communists and non-Communists, have preached an extremely effective doctrine, that of national independence, of pride and dignity.

Correct?

Those who prospered did so from unassailable bases, more mental than geographical. Those who fought well used mobility and time to gain remarkably flexible strategy and tactics.

Lawrence called above all for qualitative tactics, just what Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh and George Grivas and the Algerians and the Palestinians and other rebels used. Nothing was new about these, nor about terrorist tactics such as those used by the Viet Cong and so condemned by our moralists—American guerrillas in the Carolinas used precisely these vicious tactics in our own revolution, and they were as horrible then as today—but they are selective, and very effective, and kill far fewer people than battles and big guns and bombers.

What we must realize is that every tactic employed by the guerrilla serves a political purpose in that it helps to enlarge and consolidate the support base—the water, as Chairman Mao has it, in which guerrillas swim.

Is Lawrence correct? Is there no way to counter insurgents?

He is not correct, but the only valid counteractic is to steal the human base from the guerrilla, and that means fighting a predominantly political war, not a military war, but an immensely complicated war that has almost nothing to do with conventional strategy and tactics. It is a low-level war and means, among many other things, protecting loyal citizens while repairing errors of government, for the insurgency could not have begun, much less grown, but for those errors.

Above all, it means that a government must counter its own insurgency—friends can only help, and if those friends do not possess great wisdom and expertise they will help only to destroy.

Robert B. Asprey is author of "War in the Shadows: The Guerrilla in History." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Peter Lennon From London:

Mr. Wilson has been cautiously moving forward in his wrestling match with inflation. Moving forward, that is, like a crab doing the tango...

LONDON—So Harold Wilson's Cabinet finally wrote out a prescription for the ailing nation. For the next 12 months the maximum weekly wage increase permitted will be £6 (£13). There are hesitant plans for introducing legal powers to back up this agreement; there was also a reminder that dividend increases are already limited to £10 and muttering about "talks will continue" on the problem of keeping down the price of essential foodstuffs.

If this was the cure then Britain cannot have been suffering from much of a disease. The country had been warned by the chancellor of the Exchequer that disaster was not years, but weeks away. We already had our mouths open to masochistically receive some nauseous and unpalatable potion, and there they go popping in a few aspirins.

Has this really won Britain 12 months of health? The financiers doubt it strongly. The trade union leadership has to go along with it since these were largely its proposals, but the membership is registering everything from muted optimism to outright hostility. Labor politicians are evasive, and at least one minister, Tony Benn, the industry minister, has made it clear that he is only staying on so that he will be well placed when the policy goes to pieces.

Nervous

The Labor movement is distinctly nervous remembering how their insufficient, tentative and mistimed measures to avoid devaluation in the late 1960s failed ignominiously and swept the party into obscurity. They also remember that a compulsory incomes policy has simply never worked.

At least they do not have to contend now with a robust opposition. The Conservatives, despite a new crusade by monetarist Sir Keith Joseph, remain as indistinct as ever. Recently Sir Keith appeared on television, his eye slight with a kind of damp inspiration, and informed a puzzled and slightly irritated nation that he had really only become a Conservative a few months ago. He realised, he declared, that all along he had been trailing after Socialism. But things were going to be different from now on.

While he has been paddling furiously upstream holding rallies in an effort to raise a few men for a safari against Socialism, Mr. Wilson has been cautiously moving forward in his wrestling match with inflation. Moving forward, that is, like a crab doing the tango—which is Mr. Wilson's way of moving.

To impose his package on his followers Mr. Wilson had to face the fact that he was going to have to buck one of the fundamental principles of Labor thinking: Law and sanctions must not be used against trade unionists seeking to improve wages. But the social contract having failed, some muscle had to be put into the proposals. If there was no legal back-up, Britain's creditors would not believe that Mr. Wilson had achieved anything.

Mr. Wilson scuttled forward with what looked like a voluntary wage agreement, but when he slid aside it seemed more like a statutory incomes policy. He gave notice of a bill which, if things looked like getting out of hand, would make it illegal for employers to give in to wage demands topping £6. Already the government will refuse price increases to firms which pay above the agreement. This looked like taking a stick to the employers, until he swung his partners around and it was clearly revealed to be cutting off the workers' traditional and only line of attack. How could they hope for public support in a strike aimed at forcing employers to break the law? The employers are also freed from any contractual obligations to pay more than £6 in the coming year.

What has preserved the voluntary appearance of this deal is the fact that Mr. Wilson has not yet brought in any legal back-up to make the unions toe the line. But he has made provisions which would allow such legal support to be introduced in a matter of days.

The ostensibly voluntary nature of the agreement has permitted Michael Foot, employment minister, to remain in the government despite his strong left-wing principles, while the potentially compulsory nature of the agreement has allowed Mr. Healey, the chancellor, to remain on with the approval of his advisers in the Treasury. This is true last-chance politics. If this one does not work the entire Cabinet can pack its bags.

Confrontation

Mr. Wilson appears to be attempting to gain time before introducing an inevitable addition to his new package: major cuts in public spending. This is anathema to Labor party thinking and makes serious confrontation unavoidable. A little sand has been thrown, ineffectually one would imagine, in the eyes of Labor followers by the new package actually containing increases in public spending: £80 million to keep the rents of cheap council houses down and £70 million restored to the food subsidy bill. But drastic cuts in other areas are on the way.

Already Clive Jenkins, leader of the white-collar workers, has announced his intention of fighting Mr. Wilson's proposals, which he described as old-fashioned solutions which have time and again proved worthless. Mr. Jenkins roundly condemns Mr. Wilson's entire approach. The problem, as he sees it, is that Britain is "exposed and helpless in a world financial system."

What Mr. Jenkins is getting at is that the government should stand up to the men who manipulate money: the stock exchange and the financiers. But Mr. Wilson's fairly good record in handling maimed industrial capitalism during his 16 months of office does not at all mean that he is fit to tackle this area of flourishing capitalism. About the only investor British industry could find was a Socialist government bent on take-over. Mr. Wilson would be lining up more enemies than he could handle if he also took on the financial world at this moment.

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Physicists Report Evidence Of 'Charm' in Atom Particles

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, July 14 (NYT).—After months of hectic effort on both sides of the Atlantic to find the answer to last fall's perplexing discovery of two atomic particles that fit into no generally accepted theory, a group in West Germany believes it may have a solution.

The group has identified a third, intermediate particle that conforms to the suggested existence of a hypothetical property of some atomic fragments called "charm." The discovery was made as physicists throughout the world, after repeated failure to confirm the existence of the charm hypothesis, had almost abandoned it as an explanation for last fall's discoveries.

The intermediate particle has now also been observed at the Stanford linear accelerator in California. In telephone interviews yesterday, however, physicists there and elsewhere cautioned that the charm hypothesis was still not fully confirmed. It was noted at Stanford, for example, that some observations there still did not seem to fit into the theory.

Found Last Year

The first of the new particles discovered last year was found independently by physicists at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, on Long Island and at Stanford. It was surprisingly heavy—roughly three times the weight of a hydrogen atom—and its lifetime, although still only a fraction of a second, was relatively long for so massive an atomic fragment.

Its mass, when converted entirely into energy, was 3.1 billion electron volts (3.1 GEV or electron volts) and the Stanford group soon found a second particle with an energy equivalent to 3.7 GEV. This second particle decayed into the first as though an apple had turned into an orange, and it was suggested by advocates of the charm concept that there should also be intermediate stages between those two.

It is such an intermediate stage that has been observed. In a telephone interview Dr. Bjorn Wiik of Norway, a participant in the West German experiment, said its energy lay between 3.1 and 3.7 GEV but closer to 3.7. At Stanford, Dr. Roy Schwitters said the results there left open two possibilities—an energy of 3.3 or 3.5 GEV.

When told the group had seen evidence for the intermediate particle on close to 30 occasions and was making a formal announcement, Dr. Schwitters's comment was, "We've been scooped."

The European group worked with a colliding-beam device at the Desy atomic center in Hamburg, using a powerful detection system known as Dasp. The participants were from the universities of Aachen, Hamburg and Tokyo as well as the Max Planck Institute for Physics and Astrophysics in Munich and Desy.

The concept of charm was developed by Dr. Sheldon Glashow of Harvard and others to explain certain peculiarities of particle behavior. Charm would be a property, like electric charge, that must survive a reaction. For example, the net electric charge of particles emerging from a reaction must be identical with that of particles entering it.

The proponents of charm said that the new particles consisted of two hypothetical subunits called quarks, both of which had charm. One, however, being the anti-matter counterpart of the other—an anti-quark—the properties of charm would be canceled out.

Not Directly Observed

It was noted by the Desy group and by other theorists, such as Dr. C. N. Yang of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, that particles openly displaying the properties of charm have yet to be observed.

According to the prediction of charm proponents, the heavier particle, at 3.7 GEV, as it decayed to the hypothetical intermediate level, should give off a high-energy light wave, or gamma ray, at a characteristic wave length. It would then give off a second, lower-energy wave as it decayed to the 3.1 GEV level.

It is these two gamma rays that have been observed. At Desy, their energies were recorded at 400 million and 200 million electron volts, respectively.

Both at Stanford and at Desy the experiments have been conducted by firing beams of electrons and their anti-matter equivalent—positrons—at one another. Particles, when they collide, are completely converted into energy, which then materializes in the form of various other particles.

A major challenge has been to weed out of the resulting deluge of events those generated by the proposed decay processes. It was for this that the Dasp detector was designed.

Latife Ussaki, 77, Dies, Married to Ataturk in 1923

ISTANBUL, July 14 (AP).—Latife Ussaki, 77, once the wife of Ataturk Kemal, the late founder of the Turkish republic, died Saturday after surviving her divorced husband by 37 years.

Latife Hanim, as she was called under a title given to distinguished women in the early years of the republic, was buried yesterday in a simple ceremony before a small crowd, including a few officials.

She and Ataturk were married in 1923 but the marriage lasted only 2 1/2 years. She backed her husband's radical and reformist policies and, in line with his policy of women's emancipation, broke the tradition of home seclusion for wives and followed her husband around the country.

Carl Snavely

ST. LOUIS, July 14 (AP).—Carl Snavely, 83, whose teams won 180 victories during his 32-year football coaching career, died Saturday night. Mr. Snavely, who coached at Bucknell, North Carolina and the University of St. Louis, lost only two games during his 10 years at North Carolina.

Lawrence G. Williams

PHILADELPHIA, July 14 (AP).—Former Rep. Lawrence G. Williams, 61, a four-term Republican congressman from suburban Delaware County, died yesterday of cancer. He was first elected to Congress in 1966 to represent Pennsylvania's 7th District.



United Press International.

REFUGEES PROTEST—Several hundred South Vietnamese refugees on Guam have launched demonstrations and hunger strikes to get authorities to speed up their repatriation to their homeland which they left in the hectic evacuation just before the nation fell.

3 Deaths, Protestant Stance Weaken Cease-Fire in Ulster

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—The 5-month-old cease-fire between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland appeared extremely fragile today after three weekend killings in the province and a toughening stance by Protestant leaders.

Police in England, meanwhile, were quoted as saying they had details of a plan by the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army to renew bomb attacks in British cities and the shooting of prominent Britons if the truce fails.

Police in the English port of Liverpool, where many Irish reside, arrested IRA member Sean Kinsella, who escaped from jail with 18 other IRA men in Ireland last August. Several of those men could now be in Britain, police believe.

Liverpool police said that the arms and explosives seized in a raid there last week represent the biggest IRA arms cache ever uncovered in Britain. The Dublin Sunday Press said that partly burned documents found in the raid described an IRA plan to bomb London and other English cities if sectarian conflict resumes full-scale again in Northern Ireland.

Projected Violence

The Sun said that British police had details of IRA plans to shoot British judges and policemen. It suggested that seven shootings of policemen, one of them fatal, in English cities since Christmas had involved the IRA and claimed that a buildup toward the projected violence in Britain has been going on for months.

Two Protestants and a Catholic were shot to death in Belfast during the weekend, coinciding with traditional Protestant celebrations of the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, when a Protestant king defeated a Catholic king in Ireland.

James Carberry, 20, a Protestant loyalist, was believed by police to have been shot by Protestants for infringing a loyalty oath.

Charles Irvin, 16, a Catholic, was killed by British troops who said that his car failed to stop at a checkpoint. His companion was seriously wounded.

Denis Berry, 21, a Protestant, was killed by two gunmen outside a Protestant club. His companion was wounded.

At Orange Order festivities Saturday, Ernest Baird, deputy leader of the Vanguard party, declared that it was impossible for Protestants and Catholics to work together. Other speakers stressed that loyalty to the British crown does not automatically mean obedience to the British government in London.

France Says 'Carlos' Victim Held Plans to Murder Jews

PARIS, July 14 (AP).—"Minutely detailed plans for attacks" on the Israeli ambassador to France and unidentified Jewish personalities in France and Britain were found in the papers of a Lebanese terrorist killed in the "Carlos" case in Paris, the French Interior Ministry said today.

In a communiqué summing up investigations in the case, the ministry said that Carlos, the Venezuelan-born terrorist said to be Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, had an important role in the terrorist operation and "everything leads to the belief" that he headed it.

Carlos is being sought in the fatal shooting of two French counterespionage agents and Michel Moukbaral, the arrested Lebanese who led police to the Paris apartment where Carlos was staying last month. Carlos was last reported in Britain.

Moukbaral, the ministry said, was the head of "a logistic support network for an extreme leftist organization, still being identified," which was preparing "attacks and kidnappings" in Western Europe and particularly France and Britain.

Assassination Plans

The ministry did not clarify "attacks," but police sources have said they were assassination plans.

Moukbaral's papers showed that he had organized or taken part in bomb attacks on rightist newspapers in Paris, the attack on the French Embassy at The Hague last Sept. 19, a hand-grenade attack on a Paris drug store five days earlier in which two persons were killed, and two attacks at Orly Airport in Paris on Jan. 13 and 19.

"A detailed financial breakdown was prepared for these operations," the ministry said. It said that Moukbaral's job was to provide detailed plans, arms, forge identity papers and find lodgings for the terrorists.

Another target of the extremist group was Ali Aref, premier of the French territory of the Afars and Issas, which includes the strategic port and base at Djibouti at the tip of the Red Sea.

In Moukbaral's papers were "accurate descriptions of the protection around the Israeli Embassy in Paris, identification of its vehicles, the emplacement of guards in front of this embassy and the movements of the ambassador," the ministry said.

"Other lists included personalities in the press, theater, banking and sports, who were objectives for future attacks," it added.

France, Guinea End 10-Year Break in Ties

PARIS, July 14 (UPI).—France resumed normal relations today with Guinea after a 10-year break filled with mutual accusations and tensions.

Government officials here hoped that the normalization will mean freedom and reutrn to France of a group of Frenchmen held in the West African country's jail for nearly five years. They were among 30 Europeans arrested after an abortive mercenary attack on the Guinean capital in 1970.

Top Legal Aide Cites U.S. Level of Bugging

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—Attorney General Edward Levi has asserted that no U.S. citizens are at present the target of federal wiretaps conducted without court warrants.

"There are no outstanding instances of warrantless wiretaps or electronic surveillance directed against American citizens," Mr. Levi said in a statement issued last week by the Justice Department. He said he will authorize warrantless surveillance only "in cases where the target of surveillance is an agent or collaborator of a foreign power."

Finns Raise Liquor Price

HELSINKI, July 14 (UPI).—Alko, the state alcohol monopoly, without warning raised its prices by an average of 12.4 per cent last week. The last increase—22 per cent—was on Jan. 1.

National Park Is Shut in U.S. By Sewage Leak

CRATER LAKE, Ore., July 14 (AP).—Crater Lake National Park has been shut down indefinitely because the drinking water of the lodge there has been polluted by sewage.

Investigators from the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, investigating between 500 and 1,000 cases of stomach disorder among tourists, closed the park Friday when dye poured into a toilet in the lodge appeared in the drinking water system 90 minutes later. The sewage also was found to run into Crater Lake, a long dormant volcano high in Southern Oregon's Cascade range.

About 100,000 tourists visit the park each month of the summer season to see the frigid, sapphire-blue lake which is more than 1,000 feet below the rim of the crater. The lake, six miles across and 1,932 feet deep, is the deepest in the United States.

Despite Huge Expenditures

Iran Armed Forces Appear Short of Goals

By Drew Middleton

TEHRAN (NYT).—Despite the billions of dollars spent on them, Iran's armed forces are about five years away from a credible military organization capable of achieving the Shah's strategic goals.

The necessarily slow delivery of advanced equipment, the problems of introducing it to forces with a 1940s technology and the difficulties of motivating conscripts are among the reasons for the delay.

The Shah's aims are the stabilization of the Persian Gulf area, the projection of a naval presence into the northwestern corner of the Indian Ocean and the strengthening of ground, sea and air forces to deter invasion or make it extremely costly for any enemy, including the Soviet Union.

Military and civilian sources, Iranian and foreign, emphasize the reality of Iranian power and how that power is perceived abroad. They invariably point out as a yardstick that neighboring Iraq has more modern tanks today than Iran.

Iranians and officers of the U.S. Military Advisory and Assistance Group say that most of the sophisticated weapons that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi hopes will make his country the paramount power in the area have not yet been delivered.

Iran ordered 80 F-14 fighters last year. None has yet been delivered and it is unlikely that all the fighters will be deployed in squadrons with adequate maintenance and repair facilities before the end of 1977.

By then the Iranian Air Force is scheduled to have 264 F-4 fighter-bombers. At the moment slightly more than 100 are deployed. Iran also has purchased 150 of the most advanced F-5 fighters. Only 100 of an earlier version are now in service.

The government, with a defense budget this year in excess of $7 billion, has ordered 2,250 Chieftain tanks from Britain. About 350 have arrived.

Six destroyers of the Spruance class, an advanced anti-submarine vessel, have been ordered from the United States. But the first of these will not be delivered until the U.S. Navy's requirements are met.

Similar Gaps

Similar gaps affect transport aircraft, surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles and fast patrol boats bought from West Germany and France.

To some people familiar with Iran's military problems, delivery delays on weapons are a less serious problem than the training of Iranians to use, maintain and repair them. Some predict it may be a decade before Iran has the technological manpower to function independently.

There are 900 U.S. officers and noncommissioned officers serving in the assistance group here itself and 1,000 working with Iranian services, paid by Iran. At airfields, ports and army posts throughout the country, there are U.S. personnel and Britons teaching Iranians how to use and maintain their weapons. Pakistanis are also helping in the air force.

When a British-made Rapier surface-to-air missile knocked down an Iraqi Tu-16 bomber made in the Soviet Union during the recent Kurdish rebellion, the technician who brought the bomber on target was not an Iranian, according to British reports.

To some Iranians a foreign technical colony is a permanent and vaguely resented fixture. The Grumman Corp., which is providing the F-14, will provide housing for 2,000 U.S. personnel.

The nation, high officials concede, is also short of skilled and semiskilled labor and of experienced managers. Truck drivers are being brought in from South Korea and the Philippines until Iran's extensive educational program begins to take effect. Until then, some officers predict, hundreds of tanks and armored cars will remain in storage because there are not enough drivers to move them.

U.S. Team Fails In Climb of K-2

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 14 (AP).—The U.S. Karakoram mountaineering expedition has failed in its attempt to reach the summit of K-2, the world's second highest mountain, according to a radio message received today.

The message said the 10-member expedition had suffered serious delays in reaching base camp because of strikes by their porters and bad weather on the mountain.

The message said: "Time has run out. All team members are healthy." It was signed by Jim Whittaker, the leader, who is manager of a sporting goods store in Seattle.

Ethiopian Military Forms a Ruling Party

ADDIS ABABA, July 14 (UPI).—Ethiopia's military rulers have announced the formation of a political party based on "Ethiopian socialism" that would rule the country as soon as it was officially promulgated.

The party will be the first in modern Ethiopia. Parties were banned during the 44-year reign of Emperor Haile Selassie, who was deposed on Sept. 14. Its formation, a step toward implementation of the regime's 10-point socialism program isued on Dec. 20, was announced by Brig. Gen. Teferi Bante, chairman of the Provisional Military Council, at the eastern city of Dire Dawa.

1 of 2 Warehouses Returned to U.S. By Pathet Lao

VIENTIANE, July 14 (UPI).—Without explanation, the Pathet Lao today returned to U.S. officials one of two warehouses seized by militant youths, an embassy spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the U.S. Information Service warehouse was returned at dusk after more than two weeks of occupation by youths and Pathet Lao police. The youths still hold the General Services Organization warehouse and a U.S. housing compound.

The two warehouses, the USIS library and a housing compound were seized 16 days ago. The library was returned a week later.

The spokesman said that the Pathet Lao gave no explanation of the return of the warehouse. He said that the issue came up during a discussion of other matters between embassy officials and Foreign Ministry representatives.

Because of the return of the facility, embassy officials canceled plans announced earlier to suspend publication of a daily news sheet printed in both English and Loatian.

2-Korea Meeting Barred by North

SEOUL, July 14 (AP).—North Korea has rejected South Korea's proposal to meet in Panmunjom tomorrow to discuss resumption of their suspended political talks aimed at easing tensions, a South Korean spokesman announced.

Spokesman Lee Dong Bok said that the North called the proposal a "farce" today and said there was no need for further contact between the two Koreas unless the South abandoned its anti-Communist policies.

The North has boycotted plenary sessions since the summer of 1973.

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Using Sexual Electricity

By Jurate Kazickas

NEW YORK (AP).—Francesco Scavullo, known for his sensuous Cosmopolitan magazine covers, says he needs sexual electricity to make a beautiful photo.

"You have to break down all the insecurities a woman may feel. You have to make her feel good," said Scavullo from behind his Hasselblad camera. He then murmured, "Beautiful, sexy," to a model who was posturing seductively.

Scavullo's studio is papered with his magazine-cover photos and huge black and whites of stars he has photographed: Liza Minnelli, Janis Joplin, Gloria Cooper, Barbra Streisand, Kirk Douglas and Mick Jagger. He is also the man who photographed Burt Reynolds in the nude, triggering the rage for nude male centerfolds in the United States.

His work has elicited a stream of compliments from his subjects. And Scavullo, a calm, slight, and gentle man, enjoys talking about the praise.

He says that television personality Barbara Walters said she was so lucky to have found him. Dr. Joyce Brothers, psychological advice columnist, told him she had never looked so good, even when she was young. Singer Judy Collins, in appreciation for her current record album cover photo, sent an armful of roses to "an exquisite photographer and an exquisite man."

Passion for Work

"I have a passion for my work. I love people and get turned on by looking at them through my camera. I like women to look their best. And I try to take pictures of what I think they should look like," said Scavullo.

For the photo session, he provides the makeup, the hairdo (done by various leading hair stylists) and the latest clothes. It's like retouching the person instead of the photo—though he does a lot of that, too. There have been rumors Burt Reynold's chest became more hairy via Scavullo's photo retouching.

A talented trio hired by Scavullo, for instance, went to work on the makeup, hairdo and clothes of Martha Mitchell, estranged wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell. When they finished, Scavullo then photographed the new Martha Mitchell for the cover of New York Magazine. She looked like a sultry, young Lana Turner.

When people complimented her on how wonderful she looked, Mrs. Mitchell's reaction, according to Scavullo, was: "What's all the fuss about, I've always been a very beautiful woman."

Skin Doctor

Scavullo changed actress Angie Dickinson's image for Vogue. "I slicked her hair back, took away those false eyelashes, used very subtle makeup and dressed her in white. That's the way she should look," said Scavullo.

He has sent stars such as Lorna Luft to his skin doctor for treatment and is amazed at the bad complexions some acclaimed beauties have.

Scavullo admits it is easier to change a "Mrs. Smith's" looks than those of a movie star who thinks she knows exactly what her image should be.

"They have to trust me," he says. "But most stars are very nervous. I had to spend a whole afternoon just talking to Barbra Streisand. But Raquel Welch never trusted the people around me, and I don't think I ever photographed her successfully."

With male celebrities, Scavullo uses a more straightforward approach. "I don't have to build up a man's ego or get him to trust me," he says. "I change my whole chatter routine. With producer Jacques Truffault, I discussed his movies."

But anyone—if he has money—can get snappy passport photos by Scavullo. His fee is $2,000 for a half-day sitting, plus $75 an hour each for the makeup, hair and clothes beautifiers, plus $500 for each retouched photo.

Martha Mitchell

Scavullo, 46, is perhaps best known for his Cosmopolitan covergirl photos. "He just evolved the looks that is the Cosmo girl. Sensual, luminous, sexy and yet very elegant," said Helen Gurley Brown, editor of the magazine.

Some say the sexuality in his photos emerges more from the makeup, clothes, special lights and retouching than anything else. Others simply say that he is a terribly good photographer who knows how to pick the right shot.

"He's adorable, sweet, kind, understanding and creative," said Hanny, 22-year-old Israeli model as a makeup man tweezed her eyebrows at a recent shooting for a Cosmopolitan cover. "You know his pictures are going to be beautiful."

Scavullo perches on a block of wood under a huge spotlight. One assistant is ready to reload the film. Another keeps adjusting the light. A woman periodically fusses with the shoulders of Hanny's apricot satin dress to expose more of her breasts which have been taped for more cleavage. The phone is off the hook and soul music fills the studio.

A prissy, one-side-behind-the-ear hair style is loosened and the electric fan is turned on. Hanny flutters and purrs.

"That's what we wanted. Smile. It's more seductive this way. I love it with the teeth," says Scavullo, his voice rising in excitement.

In just over an hour Scavullo has gone through 29 rolls of film for a total of 348 pictures.

"I'm going to throw the first 10 rolls away," says Scavullo. "But one of those pictures in the last 7 or 8 rolls will be it."



Photographer Francesco Scavullo with model during picture session.

AP.

ALGERIA

She Runs the Town, Wears a Veil

ALGIERS (NYT).—Rabia Ferhat, an energetic 33-year-old, has four children, is a schoolteacher and runs the local branch of the Algerian National Women's Union in the little market town of Hamadia. This spring she was elected president of the Hamadia Popular Communal Assembly, roughly equivalent to a New England town council, the first time a woman has been elected to this position in Algeria. For the coming five years Mrs. Ferhat will be the administrative head of Hamadia, center of a farming community on the windswept Sersou high plains, about 160 miles southwest of Algiers.

"It hasn't been easy," Mrs. Ferhat said. "A lot of people thought I should stay home with my family and keep quiet, but my husband always backed me up. People got to know me because I teach their children. That brought me in contact with the mothers."

Women's lib? It doesn't seem to concern her. Her community is what counts. Hamadia is a little agricultural center, mostly small wheat farms on poor land and in primitive conditions. Farmers there have been grouped into cooperatives under the Algerian agrarian reform law, and a new "agricultural village" is being built to house them decently.



Rabia Ferhat, 33, the first woman in Algeria to be elected president of a town council.

NYT.

Young men doing their two years' service with the Algerian Army are helping with its construction.

Conservatism

Traditional family customs and conservative life styles prevail in Hamadia. When she goes out, Mrs. Ferhat wears a "haik," a length of white silk or nylon that Algerian women drape over their heads and round their waists, sari fashion. In Hamadia it is pulled across the face to conceal everything but one eye.

"I am not fighting anything but poverty and ignorance," Mrs. Ferhat said. "If people trust me I see no reason to offend their sense of tradition."

Strangely, in Algeria it is in the backward and conservative country districts that women have made the most advances in political participation and civic responsibility.

In another tiny farming community, Bordj Bou Naama, a 23-year-old unmarried nurse's aide was elected second vice-president of the communal assembly.

The Assembly

The 11-member Popular Communal Assembly of Hamadia meets once a week to discuss social problems. Mrs. Ferhat has the deciding vote. The assembly must stretch the meager communal budget, whose revenue comes mostly from taxes paid by the six worker-managed farms, 14 agricultural and pastoral cooperatives, 225 small privately owned farms that make up the community. Rents for stalls at the weekly market are also collected.

Whether to spend the money on drains, roads, school buildings or a health center, and how to get national authorities to help are subjects discussed at meetings.

"I am sure," Mayor Ferhat said, "that more and more women will be elected in rural communities in future elections and that the country is going to set the example for local administration to the cities."

Mrs. Ferhat also said that many of the women in Hamadia voted in local elections for the first time, when she decided to run for office.

Men in Hamadia, far from resenting Mrs. Ferhat's success, are proud that their little community is "showing Algiers the way."

In the Cities

In the big cities, women are either very free or very much held down. Women lawyers, architects, doctors and dentists practice in Algiers without running into any difficulties or discrimination because of their sex. Anissa Boumediene, the wife of the President, practiced law in Algiers before her marriage.

At the same time, in some city families women are never allowed out of their homes, even to have their babies. The husband takes care of all shopping and even takes the children to the clinic, if necessary. Women are relegated to the role of what one indignant member of the Algerian National Women's Union called "baby factories."

Birth control information is available, if asked for, at one or two clinics, for mothers of four or more children. But very few women are aware of this, and most husbands are against it.

Since 1967, Algeria has been working to develop a group of laws covering family relations, but so far no special legislation has been passed. The last propositions, made in 1973, raised an outcry from the National Women's Union, student groups and some progressive men.

Less Control

The women's union's monthly magazine, *El Djezaira*, complained that the proposed property laws gave women even less control and fewer rights than the Koran. Women would have been considered as minors and had to get their husband's or a responsible male relative's permission to obtain a passport or take a trip.

Continued legal polygamy arouses passionate discussions. Polygamy is still practiced in Algeria—not only by older people and in peasant communities—young educated Algerians also make multiple marriages, if they are rich enough.

Family booklets issued every Algerian male on marriage contain spaces for four wives and 10 children. Repudiation is still practiced, and an unwanted wife is sent home to her family, though this rarely happens if she is pregnant or the mother of boys.

An Algerian official returned his 16-year-old bride to her family at 3 a.m. the morning after the wedding as being "not intact," but permitted her family to keep the bride price and the wedding presents. As more Algerian girls are educated, the old customs will give way. This may take some time. As many Algerian girls as boys start grade school but only one-tenth of Algerian university students are women.

Fledermaus: Musical Delight, Little Sting

OPERA IN BERLIN

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, July 14 (IHT).—Opera-loving traditionalists had their razors sharpened and ready for Ruth Berghaus last night when they came to the German State Opera for the opening of her production of Johann Strauss's operetta masterpiece "Die Fledermaus," for they still smart when they recall what she did a few years ago to Carl Maria von Weber's hallowed classic "Der Freischütz." Sure enough, the first trio of Act One brought a storm of booing and even shouts of that ultimate German epithet of indignation, *Pfui!* On balance, though, applause and cheers dominated the evening.

Ruth Berghaus succeeded Bertolt Brecht's late widow Helene Weigel as director of the once superb Berliner Ensemble, and she has enjoyed success in this opera house staging some contemporary works including those by her husband Paul Dessau, the dean of the German Democratic Republic's living composers.

Her efforts to bring out the *Sozialkritik* implicit in "Die Fledermaus" take off in the right direction, but at times they assume somewhat questionable form

Class of People

Anyone who has read Karl Haffner's and Richard Genée's original libretto, independent of and uninfluenced by the waltz king's irresistible music, knows that they wrote about a class of people one could by no stretch of the imagination call admirable. This production's program sums it up in a felicitous phrase of Karl Mickel's: "The sheen of the music lies like oil on brackish water." Some sections of the text excised by Vienna's court censors in 1874 might almost have come from Brecht himself ("If you princes want unity don't let the people thirst. With full bottles they won't think about their empty pockets").

The symbolic choice, in the operetta's title, of the bat, which is commonly associated with revulsion and fear, reveals the creators' fundamental attitudes, which most modern productions denature and betray.

Ruth Berghaus deserves an A for effort, even though that effort does fall a bit short of the mark. At times she falls back upon pure hokum, at others upon mildly vulgar sensationalism. Her employment of eight ballerinas at Prince Orlofsky's second-act frolic leaves one simply baffled; most of the time they merely rotate slowly, all by themselves, as autistic as though flying on some sort of 19th-century Viennese LSD.

This enchanting "light" music, praised and championed by Brahms, Wagner, Mahler, Richard Strauss and many another heavyweight, can hold its own against almost any threat. This house's Austrian *Generalmusikdirektor* Otmar Suitner makes the most of it, fortunate in a cast headed by such able professionals as Edeltraud Blanke, Annelies Burmeister, Günther Leib, Isabella Nawe, Ruggiero Orofino and Martin Ritzmann. Andreas Reinhardt's sets and costumes suitably mingle luxurious opulence with a leaden sort of baleful, threatening sheen.

One came expecting something akin to Maurice Béjart's "Merry Widow" which scandalized Brussels a few years ago. One got, instead, a musically delightful evening which might quite legitimately have had even more of a sting in its tail than it did.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 14 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new stage productions and films:

Plays

"The First Breeze of Summer," by Leslie Lee, "is American theater and American acting at its best," says Clive Barnes. The Negro Ensemble Company has moved with the play from the small St. Marks Playhouse to the much larger Palace, but Douglas Turner Ward's "careful, detailed, genre-style staging" still remains "immediate and absorbing." The play is "a sensitive exploration into a black family during a hot weekend in June" requiring "superlative acting." It gets just that from a cast headed by Ethel Ayler, Charles Brown and Moses Gunn.

"The Love Death Plays of William Inge" is the collective title for a group of late short plays currently being given their world premiere under the direction of the actress Barbara Loden. The first part of this two-part series is at the Billy Munk Theater, and demonstrates the versatility of actor Lane Smith in a gamut of Inge's subjective characterizations, Mel Gussow says. The most important of the plays, in Gussow's opinion, is "The Love Death," a dramatic monologue in which a novelist commits suicide and, between swallows of pills, telephones acquaintances to inform them of his death. In spite of its "maudlin" and "self-pitying" tone, the play is saved by Smith's "compassionate performance," which "moved" Gussow.

"The Rebirth Celebration of the Human Race at Artie Zabala's Off-Broadway Theater," William Saroyan's new play, has opened at the Shirtsleeve Theater. Artie (Dick Shawn) is a struggling theater proprietor in need of a new play . . . several hundred authors troop in to present him with their latest works, including a new version of "Hamlet," "The Revolt of the Woman," and "Life in a Department Store." Mel Gussow found the Saroyan work formless and over long. Staging by Roger Hendricks was better than the material at his disposal. Gussow continued, but Shawn was unable to "exercise his considerable comic imagination."

Films

"Bucktown" is a film that is "really bad," says Vincent Canby. The town in the title is small and vice-ridden, corruptly run by a white police force lording it over the black citizens. However, the blacks who replace them become even more corrupt. Fred Williamson and Pam Grier star, and do their best to save the film from being "simultaneously both silly and vicious."

"The Strongest Man in the World" is the latest Walt Disney comedy set in Medfield College and is "based on the old magic-formula story," reports Vincent Canby. This time the formula bestows superhuman strength and is the object of frantic competition between two breakfast food tycoons, played by Eve Arden and Phil Silvers. Canby warns of one "appalling" scene where a long pin is nailed into a young man's skull, commenting: "Vincent McEveety, the director, may not have been on the set that day."

"Cleopatra Jones and the Casino of Gold," the follow-up to "Cleopatra Jones," again stars Tamara Dobson as the beautiful narcotics agent. Although this film is "a trashy black exploitation movie," according to Vincent Canby, Miss Dobson "forestalls all criticism" as she battles her adversary in Hong Kong, Dragon Lady (Stella Stevens).

"Kamouraska," a French-Canadian melodrama, is the latest film directed by the "able" Claude Jutras. Vincent Canby finds it "too fastidious and tasteful to qualify as pulp fiction, but too sentimental and foolish to be tragic or even romantic." Set in late 19th-century rural Canada, the film is based on a novel by Anne Hebert, who, with Jutra, adapted it for the screen. Geneviève Bujold, Philippe Leotard and Richard Jordan star. Miss Bujold plays Elisabeth, a "child of good family" married off to Antoine Tassy (Leotard), the lord of Kamouraska, a remote but rich estate. The dream soon turns into a nightmare. Canby says: "Antoine has terrible table manners . . . he is also certifiably nuts."

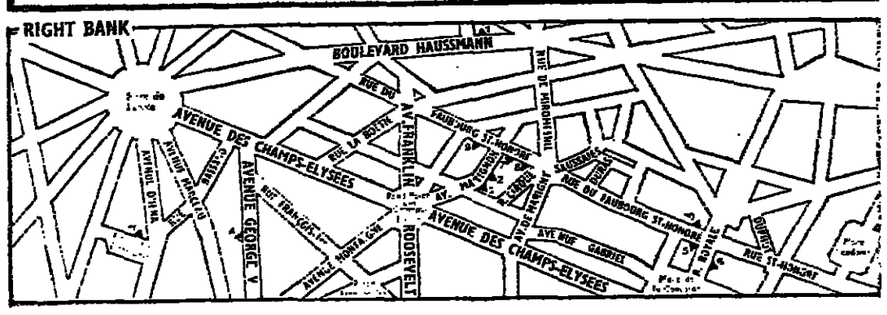
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British Trade Deficit Widens During Month

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—Britain's foreign trade slumped heavily back into the red last month, the government announced today as left-wingers and militant labor unions massed for an assault on Prime Minister Harold Wilson's policy to bring down the country's crippling inflation.

The Trade Department said that the deficit for June was £169 million, a sharp deterioration from the relatively low £16-million deficit in May.

However, the government claimed that the country's trade gap has been narrowing over the last few months, and noted that the May trade figures were artificially favorable as exports soared following a dock strike in April.

Nonetheless, the gloomy trade news, on top of all Britain's other economic woes, did little to stir confidence in the Wilson administration's ability to reduce inflation now running at an annual rate of 25 per cent.

The trade deficit depressed the ailing pound and the London stock market, already gloom-laden as confidence waned in financial circles that Mr. Wilson's new economic policy will cut inflation.

The pound was pegged in London at $2.19145 at the close of business, down from Friday's close of $2.2005. It was the same story on European currency markets.

The value of the pound against 10 major currencies has tumbled by around 27 per cent since December, 1971. Britain therefore pays more for its imports, thus fueling inflation, and earns less from its exports.

Dollar Rises

Meanwhile, the dollar, benefitting from the rise in short-term interest rates, rose to another 1975 high against the deutsche mark and other European currencies, though the Bundesbank reportedly sold some dollars.

The dollar rose to 2.4428 DM, its highest since Dec. 26, and up from 2.4350 Friday. No estimates of the amount of dollars sold by the Bundesbank were available. The sales may have been made to keep the mark within its trading limits against other currencies in the joint European float.

The dollar also reached a new high for the year against the Swiss franc at 2.5845, up from 2.5763 Friday.

On the London Stock Exchange, prices dropped sharply. The Financial Times industrial index, barometer of the market's mood, was down 3.1 points at the close of business.

One broker commented that Mr. Wilson's anti-inflation package was "a fairly weak set of measures" in which money men had little confidence.

That package, announced Friday, includes clamping a £6 weekly ceiling on all pay increases for a year from Aug. 1, a 10-per-cent limit on dividends and a hold-down on state cash for nationalized industries and municipal authorities.

Higher Inflation Seen

But the rate of inflation is not expected to slow down until next year at the earliest. Pessimism will probably deepen later this week when the June consumer-price index is expected to show the inflation rate has risen to more than 26 per cent, with worse to come.

Wholesale prices continued to rise last month, with costs for both manufactured goods and basic materials and fuels increasing.

The provisional wholesale index for all manufactured goods in June was 188.8, compared with 187.3 a month earlier. The provisional index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry was 227.5, compared with 225.8 in May.

Militant labor unions opposed to any pay curbs are preparing an assault on the government package at the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) in September. The TUC represents 10 million workers.

The powerful National Union of Railwaymen reflected the mood in the union movement today by warning it will not accept any wage restraint if prices are not controlled too.

Japan to Lend $340 Million To Russians

TOKYO, July 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan and the Soviet Union initialed an agreement today under which the government-owned Export-Import Bank of Japan will extend two loans totaling 100.8 billion yen (about $340 million) to the Soviet Union.

Officials said the first loan of 9.4 billion yen will be used for joint U.S.-Japan-Soviet exploration for natural gas in the Yakutsk region of Soviet Siberia.

However, they said it will not be granted unless U.S.-Soviet financial negotiations reach agreement under which a U.S. bank extends a $100 million loan to the Soviet Union for the project.

Formal signing of the Japanese loan agreement will take place after an agreement is reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on U.S. funds, they added.

The Japanese loan for the Yakutsk project carries a 6.375-per-cent annual interest rate and it is repayable in eight years, including a three-year grace period.

Officials said the second Japanese loan, amounting to 71.4 billion yen, will be used for Soviet purchase of four ammonium manufacturing plants from Japan.

Terms of the loan were not announced, but informed sources said it carries a 7.55-per-cent annual interest rate and is repayable in 8 1/2 years.

The second loan agreement will be formally signed after Japanese and Soviet representatives conclude an export contract, probably later this month in Moscow, officials said.

Greek Prices Rise

ATHENS, July 14 (AP-DJ).—The Greek consumer price index marked an 8-per-cent increase for the first half of 1975, government statistics showed yesterday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ruhrkohle to Buy 25% of Contigas

Ruhrkohle of West Germany has agreed to purchase a 25-per-cent share of Deutsche Continental Gasgesellschaft from Allianz Versicherung for 100 million deutsche marks. Contigas is a holding company with interests in electricity production and industry. It owns 31 per cent of Ruetgerswerke, a major chemical company. Ruhrkohle, a coal mining and coking company, says the acquisition is designed to help secure the market for coal and coke. Following the transaction, Contigas will be owned about one-fourth each by Ruhrkohle, Allianz and Voith-Beteiligungen. The remaining shares are widely scattered. Ruhrkohle is owned by a group of German companies, led by Veba-Gelsenberg, with a participation of nearly 28 per cent.

Dissidents Launch Proxy Battle

A proxy battle for control of Hoerner Waldorf Corp., a U.S. paper products firm, is planned by a group headed by Alvin Huss, its former chairman, and Richard Hoerner jr., a director, who favored the company's merger with Champion International Corp., a major forest products concern. That $234-million deal was terminated abruptly by a majority of the Hoerner Waldorf board without explanation on June 30. At the same time Mr. Huss and John Myers, vice-chairman, were moved to emeritus status. The Huss group charges that the action of the board was improper, in view of the favorable report on the merger by its investment bankers, Morgan Stanley. The Huss group, which holds about 20 per cent of the 14.1 million Hoerner Waldorf common shares outstanding, is seeking to amend the by-laws to call a special meeting of stockholders to vote on a new slate of directors.

Apco Oil Accepts Contested Offer

Apco Oil of Houston, the subject of two competitive tender offers last week, is recommending acceptance of the second, and higher, bid. It was from Northwest Energy, a Western gas supplier, which is offering $20 a share for 1.5 million shares—about 51 per cent of the outstanding stock. Earlier, Alaska Interstate had offered $17.50 for each of the same number of shares. Apco directors intend to offer all of the 35,000 shares they own as will the partners of Loeb, Rhoades & Co., who hold 230,000 shares. Charles Honig, chairman of Alaska Interstate, says the Northwest Energy offer is illegal and that his company has filed suit to stop it.

Honda Scooter Sales Soar

The hottest selling item coming off Honda Motor Co.'s production lines these days is neither the motorcycles that made the firm's name known around the world nor its "Civic" passenger auto that has captured a major market share in Japan: It's a scooter designed for kids. Honda started selling the "Roller Through Go Go" on the domestic market in February and began exporting it in July. The product is a three-wheeled scooter selling for around 5,800 yen (about $20) in the domestic market. It has one front wheel and two rear wheels set rather close together. The unique aspect of the product is a pedal attached to the rear wheels that can be depressed by a slight backward kick from a child standing on the scooter's running board. The pedal is connected to the rear wheels through a special clutch bearing that transmits power only in one direction. The entire assembly, which includes a brake operated from one handlebar, weighs about 10 kilograms. Honda originally estimated monthly output of the scooter, plans for which stemmed from an internal company idea contest, at about 50,000-60,000 units a month. But demand for the product has been so brisk that output in June was 134,500 units.

Calls for Investigation by Treasury

UAW Says Foreign Cars 'Dumped' in U.S.

DETROIT, July 14 (AP-DJ).—The United Auto Workers Union (UAW) has joined in demands for a U.S. Treasury Department investigation of foreign auto pricing practices in the United States.

UAW president Leonard Woodcock formally asked Treasury officials Saturday to "launch a full investigation" to determine whether foreign auto makers are "dumping" their cars in the United States—that is, selling them at prices below those charged in the country of origin, to the detriment of U.S. competitors. The practice is barred by federal law.

The UAW's request follows similar complaints about alleged dumping in recent months. Rep. John Dent, D-Pa., chairman of a House Labor Subcommittee, recently filed a formal request for a Treasury Department investigation on dumping and submitted appropriate documentation.

The Treasury has begun a preliminary study and has 30 days in which to decide whether to start a formal investigation.

If the Treasury finds that imports are being sold at "less-than-fair-value" prices there would be a follow-up inquiry by the U.S. International Trade Commission to determine whether U.S. auto makers or workers are being injured by the imports.

Affirmative rulings by both government agencies could lead to penalty duties on the imports.

Charges 'Supported'

With his letter to the Treasury, Mr. Woodcock also submitted documentation "to support charges" that Volkswagen, British Leyland Motor Corp. and Fiat are selling cars "below fair value in the U.S. market by, in some cases, as much as $1,000." Although the letter did not mention it, the UAW said it is also investigating pricing practices in the United States of Japanese auto makers.

Mr. Woodcock cited specifically the 1975 Volkswagen Rabbit, the 1975 Austin Marina two-door GT, the 1974 Austin Marina four-door deluxe sedan and the 1975 Fiat 128 coupe, as models that may have been "dumped" recently in the United States.

According to the UAW, the 1975-model two-door Rabbit, for example, has a current factory price in West Germany of $4,407, but carries a port-of-entry retail price in the United States of $3,330. That price includes ocean-freight charges and import duty, but does not include dealer-preparation fees, state or local taxes and land-transportation charges.

A spokesman for Volkswagen of America Inc., the U.S. VW importer, said: "A finding of dumping is a highly technical matter, taking many factors into consideration. We believe that when all these factors have been analyzed, no finding of dumping by VW will result."

He added, "We have checked relative prices on the Rabbit and our customs lawyers advise us that the Rabbit isn't being sold at dumping prices."

The UAW said that British Leyland's Austin Marina four-door deluxe sedan carries a factory price of about $2,884, but the same car is being sold in the United States for $2,499 with power disc brakes as standard equipment, but excluding dealer-preparation charges, taxes and transportation costs.

The Fiat 128 coupe carries a wholesale price in Italy of $3,295, only $62 below the port-of-entry retail price in the United States of $3,357, the UAW said.

The difference is much too small to cover the added costs of U.S. government-mandated equipment and other charges.

In London, a spokesman for BLMC said today that U.S. and British prices of the Marina "aren't directly comparable."

He said the company's U.S. unit had denied the dumping charges through the Car Importers Association in the United States.

The BLMC spokesman said price comparisons are not valid because the cars in question being sold in the United States were 1974 models while the British price of $2,884 involves 1975 models, and there have been two price increases in Britain so far this year for the 1975 Marina.

The spokesman said he did not know what the differences are, if any, between the 1974 and 1975 Marinas being sold in the United States.

BLMC Operating Loss Continues

LONDON, July 14 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland Motor Corp. is continuing to incur substantial losses, Lord Stokes, chairman, told a special shareholders meeting today that was called to approve terms for a government take-over of BLMC, Britain's largest carmaker.

An estimated 1,000 persons were at the meeting, which at times was chaotic and which was interrupted by shareholders opposing the government's offer of 10 pence a share for the 25-pence par value shares.

After a pretax loss of £19.3 million in the first fiscal half ended March 31, "the corporation is continuing to make substantial losses," Lord Stokes said.

The meeting voted in favor of the take-over, under which the government will pump more than £1 billion over the next seven years into the company, which is to be renamed British Leyland Ltd.

3 U.S. Firms Eye Windmills For Electricity

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14 (AP-DJ).—Honeywell, the computer firm, will head a three-company project to study the practicality of using windmills to generate electricity.

Honeywell said its systems and research center will work with Minnesota Power & Light and a unit of Boeing on the government-sponsored wind power study.

Boeing will provide data on the generating capacity of two different sized wind generators. Honeywell will develop computer simulation of the average wind conditions in the power company's service area. Honeywell said it expects results of the study to be known in about 12 months.

BASF on Short Time

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, July 14 (AP-DJ).—About 3,000 workers of BASF AG's dyes and plastics division will go on short-time work starting Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, the company said today.

European Gold Markets

July 14, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	166.00	166.75	+1.45
Zurich	165.75	166.75	+1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)		closed	

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Prime Rate Increase Slows Wall St. Gains

NEW YORK, July 14 (IHT).—Prices closed with a small gain on the New York Stock Exchange today in an active but cautious session.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 4.77 points to 875.86. Advancing issues held a lead over declines of about 890 to 560 at the close.

Volume totaled 21.9 million shares compared with 22.21 million Friday.

Brokers attributed some buying to the report by the government as the market opened of a record decline in business inventories in May. Economists say that a heavy reduction in inventories is needed before the economy can rebound.

However, analysts said the stock market was held back by a spreading increase in the bank prime rate to 7 1/4 from 7 per cent.

Westinghouse was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, climbing 5/8 to 18 7/8. Turnover in the issue included a block of 133,800 shares at 18 5/8. Westinghouse reported higher second quarter net.

Pan American World Airways was also actively traded. A block of 251,800 shares of the issue changed hands at 4 1/4, off 1/4, with the issue closing at 4 3/8.

G. D. Searle tacked on 2 3/4 to 18 3/8 in active trading. The issue sank 2 1/4 points on Friday. Late last week, U.S. officials said Searle destroyed, withheld and altered research data on two drugs that tests indicated were potentially cancer-producing. Searle categorically denied the charges.

Also in pharmaceuticals, Abbot Laboratories gained 3 5/8 to 81 1/4. A company representative said action in its stock appeared to be a delayed reaction to the company's report last week of higher second-quarter earnings.

E. F. Hutton advanced 1 1/2 to 18. The brokerage company reported second-quarter net of $1.74 a share against 2 cents a year earlier and its president said he would recommend a dividend increase.

Coastal States Gas Producing slipped 1 to 10 in active trading. The company denied reports that the Lower Colorado River Authority won a court suit against a company unit.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.87 to 96.14.

The most active issue was Syntex, unchanged at 39 1/2 on volume of 93,600 shares.

Also active were Aegis, up 3/8 to 1 7/8; Texstar, up 1/8 to 3 1/8; McCulloch Oil, unchanged at 5 3/8, and U.S. Filter, up 7/8 to 14 3/8.

In Chicago, profit-taking in the last hour erased modest gains in grain futures on the Board of Trade and all the major pits closed sharply lower.

Wheat futures, up 10 cents a bushel at one time, declined 19 cents a bushel, 1 cent short of a limit move for one session. Soybeans fell back nearly 15 cents from a 10-cent gain. Corn and oats were down about 5 1/2 cents. Soybean oil lost 50 points after a limit gain of 100 points. Soybean meal declined $3.50 from a $5 gain.

N.Y. Money Mart Rates Seen Firm In Coming Week

NEW YORK, July 14 (NYT).—Money market rates are likely to remain stable this week, despite the prime-rate increase to 7 1/4 per cent from 7 per cent triggered on Friday by First National City Bank of New York and followed today by First National Bank of Chicago as well as a number of other smaller banks.

The Citibank boost was the most widely predicted increase of the year in the basic lending charge of a major bank. In Wall Street, it is viewed as a lagging event rather than a leading move as Citibank gears its basic rate to a three-week moving average of rates for commercial paper.

Although the stock market typically is mesmerized by movements in the prime rate, the rate for federal funds ranks as a more critical indicator of the short-term picture. And the news here is good, thanks to a $1.5-billion drop in the money supply for the latest reporting week.

As a result, the average target this week for federal funds (reserves that banks lend one another) might even be a shade under the recent indicated figure of 6 per cent. As federal funds go, so go the other money-market rates.

There even appears to be a good chance that federal funds could hold steady for several weeks.

U.S. Sell-Off Of Inventories Hits a Record

Latest Sharp Decline Is 4th Month in Row

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI).—Businessmen sold a record $3 billion worth of inventories in May, the fourth consecutive month of large-scale selling of warehouse stocks, the Commerce Department reported today.

The huge inventory decline was coupled with a modest 0.4-per-cent improvement in combined business sales, with most of the strength at the retail level.

The latest statistics were another indication that the nation's economic health is gradually improving. Economists have said businesses must liquidate their now unwanted inventories in order to stimulate new orders and an overall upturn in economic growth. Manufacturers and retailers had overstocked their shelves as a hedge against rising prices.

The liquidation began in February and is now the longest on record since a four-month selloff between December 1960 and March 1961.

Inventories in May were valued at $264.5 billion, the lowest level since September 1974 and 1.1 per cent below the revised April level.

The May report showed a $1.4 billion decline in inventories at the manufacturing level, $629 million at retail and $893 million at wholesale.

The previous record monthly inventory drop came in March, when stocks fell $1.9 billion. The April decline was $1.5 billion.

Total business sales in May rose slightly but the increase was much smaller than the rise in April. Sales totaled an adjusted $162.63 billion, up $585 million, or 0.4 per cent from the revised April total. In April, sales jumped $3.5 billion, or 2.2 per cent.

At the end of May, total business inventories equaled 1.63 months of sales, down from a ratio of 1.65 for April. However, the stock-to-sales ratio in May was well above the year earlier 1.47.

Market Closed

The Paris Bourse and all banks were closed Monday, for the Bastille Day holiday.

Company Reports

Caterpillar Tractor

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,328.7	956.8
Profits (millions)	109.9	50.7
Per Share	1.93	0.89
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,454.5	1,779.2
Profits (millions)	178.8	96.4
Per Share	3.13	1.69

Charter New York

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	a12.2	a10.3
Per Share	a1.39	a1.17
Profits (millions)	b12.2	b10.2
Per Share	b1.39	b1.16
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a24.1	a19.6
Per Share	a2.75	a3.34
Profits (millions)	b24.1	b19.6
Per Share	b2.75	b2.23

a—Before securities transactions. b—After securities transactions.

Colt Industries

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	267.1	299.9
Profits (millions)	14.6	23.3
Per Share	2.00	3.34
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	557.8	555.1
Profits (millions)	31.1	34.5
Per Share	4.29	4.88

Control Data

Second Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions)	299.4	283.3
Profits (millions)	11.3	10.3
Per Share	0.69	0.64
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	501.4	532.7
Profits (millions)	21.9	25.2
Per Share	1.36	1.58

*Restated.

Equimark

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	0.54	2.1
Per Share	0.13	0.50
First Half		
Profits (millions)	3.5	4.5
Per Share	0.84	1.09

Great Western Finan.

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	7.1	9.4
Per Share	0.48	0.63
First Half		
Profits (millions)	14.4	18.8
Per Share	0.97	1.26

General Host

Twelve Weeks (J. 14)	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	155.7	145.8
Profits (millions)	2.2	-0.5*
Per Share	1.38	—

*Loss.

24 Weeks		
Revenue (millions)	301.7	196.9
Profits (millions)	2.4	0.7

National Detroit

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	12.3	10.3
Per Share	2.15	1.73
First Half		
Profits (millions)	26.3	21.6
Per Share	4.42	3.64

Philip Morris

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	917.2	769.1
Profits (millions)	53.6	45.2
Per Share	0.92	0.79
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,717.2	1,412.8
Profits (millions)	98.2	82.9
Per Share	1.69	1.45

Raytheon

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	572.0	476.3
Profits (millions)	18.97	14.46
Per Share	1.26	0.96
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,101.97	905.4
Profits (millions)	34.9	26.7
Per Share	2.32	1.78

Roadway Express

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	109.1	122.9
Profits (millions)	7.6	9.2
Per Share	0.39	0.47
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	218.8	237.1
Profits (millions)	13.3	16.3
Per Share	0.68	0.83

Rohm and Haas

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	272.6	273.3
Profits (millions)	7.55	24.4
Per Share	0.59	1.91
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	513.8	502.3
Profits (millions)	11.9	41.3
Per Share	0.93	3.24

Time

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	230.3	210.1
Profits (millions)	14.3	16.5
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	430.0	388.99
Profits (millions)	22.3	26.8
Per Share	2.23	2.66

TRW

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	667.1	640.9
Profits (millions)	28.1	27.9
Per Share	0.85	0.85
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,275.9	1,208.5
Profits (millions)	45.7	46.1
Per Share	1.33	1.38

Union Bancorp

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	3.7	5.4
Per Share	0.32	0.46
First Half		
Profits (millions)	7.5	10.3
Per Share	0.64	0.88

Walt Disney

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	136.1	108.2
Profits (millions)	15.7	12.5
Per Share	0.53	0.42
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	347.1	279.3
Profits (millions)	37.0	27.7
Per Share	1.24	0.93

Westinghouse Electric

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,434.8	1,601.9
Profits (millions)	41.6	32.9
Per Share	0.47	0.37
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,757.98	3,054.7
Profits (millions)	74.6	62.3
Per Share	0.85	0.70

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Look behind some of today's important projects in Europe, and you'll see Toronto Dominion have established themselves as a major force on the international banking scene.

Since we became established in London over 60 years ago, European finance markets have expanded and changed dramatically, and in keeping pace with these changes we have developed the experience required to meet today's varied financing requirements. What's more, apart from being active participants in major Euro-currency loans we have expertise in the syndicating and management of medium term financing.

In short, Toronto Dominion Bank is not just one of the great Canadian banks; it is one of the top banks in the world with experience relevant to Europe's economy.

This could be one very good reason for talking to us!

BANK
TORONTO DOMINION
the bank where people make the difference



Regional Office: Europe & Africa, St. Helens, 1 Undershaft, London EC3A 8HU. Telephone: 01-283 0011
Frankfurt · New York · Chicago · Houston · Los Angeles · San Francisco · Mexico City · Sao Paulo · Beirut · Singapore
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Over 850 branches throughout Canada.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
78	46½	AbbLab 1.44	18	x201	62½	77⅞	61½	+ 3⅝
45¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	9	72	47	45⅛	46⅞	+ 1½
10⅞	7	AcmeClv .50	5	6	9½	9½	9½	
4½	1¾	AdmDg .04e	10	66	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
10½	7¾	AdmEx .77e		32	10½	10¼	10⅛	
4½	2⅛	Adms Millis		110	6⅛	4½	5½	+ 1⅝
9⅞	3¼	Addressog	85	650	9½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
10	7¼	Advinv .28e		49	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
29⅞	20	AetnaLf 1.08	12	187	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	14	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
4⅝	1½	Aileen Inc	10	33	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
79⅝	44¼	AirPrd .20b	19	248	75½	74⅛	75	— ¼
13⅞	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	10	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
23⅞	10½	Aircolnc .90	7	146	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
2¾	1	AJ Industris	6	27	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	28	70	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	— ½
13⅝	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	7	12⅛	12½	12½	
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z10	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
17⅞	9	Alaska Intrs	12	40	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
19⅞	13⅞	Albanyln .40	7	13	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	22	17	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ¼
19⅞	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	35	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
26	18¾	AlcanAlu .80	7	125	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7½	AlcoStd .48	5	60	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	26	39	26½	26	26⅜	+ ¼
6½	2⅝	Alevdrs .16e	12	166	6⅞	6¼	6½	+ ¼
6⅞	3	Alison Mig	24	147	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	10	6	10½	10	10	+ ⅛
24⅞	20⅝	AllegLud 1.60	3	82	25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅛
36⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
18¾	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	97	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
10½	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	13	102	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ 1
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	197	37	36⅝	37	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅞	AlldMnt .54	9	29	15	15	15	+ ⅛
15⅞	12½	AlldProd 1	5	51	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
40¾	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	9	263	39¼	39⅝	39¼	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		29	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅞	AllisChal .26	7	602	12¾	11⅞	12¾	+ 1½
9	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	15	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
12½	7⅞	Alpha Pf .72	5	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
50⅞	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	10	338	46¼	45⅞	46¼	
46⅞	24¾	AmalgSug 3	3	x75	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+ 1⅝
56½	28¼	Amax 1.75	9	209	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		12	129	129	129	— ¼
15	6	AMBAC .60	7	33	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
5⅞	3	Amcord .24	7	26	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	13½	Amrce 1.20	5	12	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
35½	26½	Amrc pf2.60		2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅜
22⅞	15⅞	A Hess .30b	4	642	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
55½	42	A Hes pf3.50		125	54½	53	53¼	+ ¾
21¼	7⅞	AAirFilt .44	13	53	21	20½	21	+ ¼
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin	29	229	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
14¼	3¼	A Baker .40		12	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
42⅞	30½	A Brnds 2.68	6	59	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅜
27⅞	13⅞	AmBdcst .80	8	563	22⅝	21½	22½	— ⅛
11⅞	5	AmBldM .36	8	13	11	10¼	11	+ ¼
34½	26	A Can 2.50a	6	155	30¼	29⅞	30¼	— ¼
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mtg		5	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
19¼	13¼	A Chain 1.20	6	6	19	18	18	+ ⅛
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	196	27¾	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
13	8	AmDist .12p	68	38	8¼	8	8½	— ⅛
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	13	21	27⅞	27½	27½	— ¼
4⅞	2⅝	AmDualVt		15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		3	12¾	12½	12½	
21	14¾	AmElPw 2	9	528	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
12	3⅝	AFamily .24	9	172	12¼	11⅞	12	
14⅝	11¼	AmF pf1.50		z170	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		95	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ¼
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		10	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	
13⅞	9	A GnIns .60	6	38	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
22½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.60		10	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
16½	8⅞	AmHoist .70	6	98	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅜
42¼	27¼	A Home .88	27	640	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝	
38½	25¾	AmHosp .30	26	354	34¼	33½	33¾	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅞	Am Inves t		24	4	3¼	4	+ ¼
7¼	3½	A Medici .12	8	77	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
7	1¾	A Medicorp	8	249	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Am Motors		1793	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
38¼	32½	ANatG 2.54b	7	204	34	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅜
9¼	2⅝	Am Seating	16	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15¾	5⅛	AmShip .68b	613	9	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
15⅞	8⅛	AmStand .80	7	180	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	
55	41⅞	A Std pf4.75		1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	6	AmSteril .28	12	76	8⅞	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
26½	24⅞	Am Stores	8	42	28⅝	28	28½	+ ½
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	892	50⅝	49⅞	50⅞	+ ¼
56⅞	49	AmT&T pf 4		61	54½	54⅛	54½	
46¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		13	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
45	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		13	44½	44	44⅛	
10¼	5⅛	AWatWk .64	5	8	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
13⅞	11	AW prf 1.25		z100	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z600	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	5	21	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	AmesD .10e	5	27	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
19⅞	10⅝	Ametek 1	8	54	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	15	140	21¼	21	21	— ¼
22	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	3	90	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ¼
40⅞	23⅝	AMP Inc .37	30	210	34	33⅝	34	— ¼
14	6⅞	Ampco .40a	5	51	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅜
7	2⅜	Ampex Corp	7	553	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
4⅞	1¾	Amrep Corp		28	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	83	30⅞	29½	30¼	+ 1⅜
44	36	Amst pf2.65		2	42	41¾	41¾	— ½
8⅝	7½	Amstr pf.68		4	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
70	35¼	Amsted 3.60	6	54	70	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅞	Amtel .32	4	61	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
20¼	13½	Anacond .60	6	213	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	
22¼	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	36	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
34⅞	20⅝	AnderClay 1	7	114	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
7½	4½	Angelica .12	9	151	7¾	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
22⅞	13½	AnsulCo .62t	4	57	17¼	17	17	— ½
14½	9⅛	Apache .50	9	65	14¾	14¼	14½	
20	9½	ApcoOil .49t	9	1557	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		330	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
26⅝	9½	APL Cp 1.20	7	41	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
13	12½	APL Cp wi		22	12½	12⅛	12½	— ½
20½	9	APL pfC1.86		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
3¾	1¼	Applid Mag		17	3½	3¼	3½	
91	48¼	ARA Sv 1.46	16	25	84⅞	84	84½	+ 1
11⅛	6⅞	ArcataN .36	8	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
24½	20	ArcatN pf 2		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
34½	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	116	33	32¾	33	+ ⅜
4⅛	1⅛	Arctic Entr		14	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Aristar		36	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
16⅞	11⅞	AriZPSv 1.36	7	109	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅜
6⅞	4¼	ArBest .22e		15	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
28⅞	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	124	28⅞	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅞	Arlen RltyD		226	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Armada Cp	6	2	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
24	23	Armco 1.60a	4	167	29½	29	29¼	
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		12	29¼	26⅛	29⅝	+ 1⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z40	47	47	47	— 1
26	20¼	ArmstCk .80	24	114	26¼	25¼	26½	— ⅛
49⅞	44⅞	ArmC pf3.75		220	46	46	46	
17⅛	10½	Armst Rub	13	25	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
14	10½	AroCorp 1	6	1	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅞	5⅝	Arvin .22t	28	48	7½	7	7¼	— ⅛
47¾	35⅛	ASA Ltd .80		215	46⅛	45¾	46⅛	— ⅜
19¼	13⅛	Asarco 1.50	5	152	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
23⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	515	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
46	36¼	AshlO pf2.40		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅜
31¼	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	12	37	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Athlone .40	3	72	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Atlco 1.50e		7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	20	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	
107½	75⅞	AtlRich 2.50	14	521	103⅛	106¼	108	+ 1⅞
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z310	48	47	47	
180½	129	AtlRch pf 3		6	182	180	181¾	+ 1⅜
71½	52	AtlRc pf2.80		142	72	70¾	71¾	— ⅜
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp		185	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	ATO Inc .36	6	83	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
63½	27¼	AutDat .20e	35	59	62⅞	62¾	63⅞	+ ⅜
5½	1¾	Autom Ind	7	185	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ⅜
7½	2⅝	Avco Corp		282	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
1½	⅜	Avco Cp wt		11	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
23¼	9¼	AvcoCp pf		36	22	21¾	22	— ½
38¼	27¼	AveryPd .30	20	28	31⅝	30	30	— 1¼
6⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	11	40	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
9½	4⅝	Avnetinc .40	5	157	9¼	8⅞	9	
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	25	596	48⅞	46	48⅝	+ 1⅞
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	16	64	22	21½	22	+ ½

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—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅞	13½	BabckW .80	9	175	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
7⅞	3	Bache .20e	14	187	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
11⅝	4½	Bakerln .20	11	80	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
57¼	32	BakerOil .42	22	16	54½	54⅛	54¼	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	BaldDH .60	7	6	11½	11	11	
20	11½	Ball Cp .60	9	6	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
22¾	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	105	22⅛	21¾	22	— ⅛
54	45¾	Balt pfB4.50		z200	52½	51½	51½	— ½
16⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	8	8	17½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
41¼	25⅛	Bandag Inc	25	175	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ¼
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		30	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅜
17	9	BangP pf 2		14	11½	11	11	
33⅞	24½	BkofNY 2.20	6	44	34	32¾	33⅞	+ 1¼
13⅞	9½	Bk of Va .88	6	31	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
42	31⅛	BankTr 3	5	145	29¾	39	39⅞	+ 4⅛
27	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		45	30	29	30	+ 1
16⅝	11⅛	BerdCR .20	16	38	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
11½	6⅛	Basicinc .60	4	41	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	14½	BatesMf .20	3	67	26½	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
39½	21⅞	BauschL .60	17	151	38⅞	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
51⅞	31½	BaxtLab .19	35	305	46⅞	45⅞	46½	+ ¼
18	14½	BaySfG 1.80	5	24	17⅛	16¾	17	— ¼
24⅝	14¼	Bearing .32	10	15	22¼	22½	22¾	+ ¼
24⅝	14⅛	BeatFds .72	13	206	23⅛	22⅞	23	
37⅞	17⅞	Beckmn .50	15	57	35⅝	34½	35	— ½
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	20	176	37½	35½	37	— ¼
14⅝	6⅞	BeechA .70	6	x175	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
31	15	Beker .28	5	187	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
22	11¼	BelcoP .80e	4	80	20⅞	20½	20¼	+ ⅜
16¼	12⅞	Belden 1.20	6	11	16	15⅞	15⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	5¼	BeldHe .30b	11	33	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ¼
25⅞	10⅛	Bell How .84	9	122	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
18	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	5	5	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
42½	21¾	Bendix 1.80	9	87	43	42⅛	43	+ ⅜
63½	36	Bendix pf 3		55	64	63	63¾	+ ⅜
21¾	14⅜	BenfICp 1.25	6	65	20½	19½	19¾	— ⅛
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		7	50	49½	49½	
27½	21½	Bnft Sof 2.50		z20	25	25	25	— ¼
7⅞	3	BenfStd Mtg		16	3½	3⅛	3¼	+ ½
3⅛	2⅜	BengtB .07e	6	350	2½	2⅞	2⅝	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		61	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Best Prod	13	66	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
40¼	24¾	BethStl 3a	4	305	36⅛	35⅝	36½	+ ⅜
63	35¼	BigThre .48	23	18	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	— ⅛
35¾	20⅞	BlackDr .40	27	602	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅜
5¾	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	26	18	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
15⅛	10⅛	BlisLau 1.10	5	16	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	10	312	15¼	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
33⅝	12½	BlueBell .80	10	61	33¼	32¼	33⅛	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		65	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80	9	304	30⅝	30	30	— ⅞
25⅝	16½	BoiseCas .65	8	439	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
22	15⅞	BkMont 1.50	7	9	20	20	20	— ½
26⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	9	158	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
19½	13⅛	BorWar 1.25	9	x76	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	1¼	Bormans	6	16	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	41	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ½
10⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		46	10⅝	10½	10½	
8¼	5	Braniff .20e	7	494	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ¼
50	36½	BriggS 1.60	15	20	49½	49	49⅛	+ ⅛
69	46½	BristMy 1.60	17	233	68⅛	67⅛	67⅝	— ⅜
44⅝	33	BristM pf 2		10	44½	44¼	44½	
12¼	4⅝	BritPet .40e	4	93	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅜
20	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	8	30	20	19½	19½	— ½
17	11⅛	EklvUG 1.72	6	31	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ¼
11¾	9½	Brown Co	2	8	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	13½	BwnGp 1.20	6	50	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	6	15	8¼	7⅞	8	— ¼
9	5	BrwnFer .30	3	420	9⅝	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	10	306	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
16	9¼	BrushW .40	6	7	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
7	3½	BT Mtg .90e		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
51½	28	BucyErie 1	19	429	46½	45	46½	— ¼
10½	7⅞	BuddCo .60	12	107	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
54½	50⅛	BuddCo pf 5		z50	54⅝	54½	54⅝	
5¾	4½	BudCo pf.60		1	5	5	5	— ⅛
4¼	2¾	Budget Ind		14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅜
25½	12	BuffFor 1.20	21	25	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
9⅞	6¾	BulovaW .20	5	58	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	18½	BunkHil 1.65		15	20⅛	20	20	
7½	3¼	BunkrRa .40	55	66	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
15	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		11	14¼	14½	14½	— ¼
27¼	14½	Burlind 1.20	12	37	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
42⅞	33	BurlNor 1.70	8	67	38⅞	38	38⅞	+ ½
7⅞	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
31⅞	11⅛	Burndy .76	11	8	31	31	31	+ ¼
113¼	61⅛	Burrghs .60	28	196	108	105⅛	107¾	+ 3

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	2⅝	CabCab For		48	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
23⅞	15¼	Cabot Cp .92	145	22	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind		215	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
6¾	2½	Caesars Wrl	8	28	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Cal FOINANL			⅜	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜
16¼	13⅞	CalP Ut 1.52	7	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼

These Notes have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE July 14, 1975

$30,000,000

Occidental Overseas Limited

10% Guaranteed Notes due 1981

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal, Interest and Sinking Fund by

Occidental Petroleum Corporation

OXY

Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L. — Julius Baer International Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banca del Gottardo — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banca della Svizzera Italiana

Bank Mees & Hope NV — Banque de Bruxelles S.A. — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallett — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A. — Banque Privée — Banque Rothschild

Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires — Cazenove & Co. — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit Lyonnais

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Credito Italiano — Daiwa Europe N.V. — DBS-Daiwa Securities International Limited

Delbrück & Co. Privatbankiers — Den Danske Landmandsbank — Den norske Creditbank — Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank—

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — Finacor — First Chicago Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated — Hambros Bank Limited

Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Limited — Hessische Landesbank —Girozentrale— — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) — Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited — Merck, Finck & Co.

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.

Nomura Europe N.V. — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited — Privatbanken A/S

L. F. Rothschild & Co. — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Shields Model Roland Incorporated

Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas) Limited — Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Sumitomo White Weld Limited — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Wood Gundy Limited

...W YORK, July 14.—*Cash* ...in *primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

...dity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
...S		
...ecra, lb.	*.73	*1.07
..., Santos, lb.	*.60	.70
...TLES		
...th 64-60 38½, yd.	.27	.36½
...LS		
...iets (Pitt.), ton	209	180.60
...dry, Phila., ton	212.18	161.20
...ap No.1 hvy Pitt.	56-57	124-125
...ot., lb.	19	2.45
...elec., lb	60⅝-65	53⅝-67
...nits), lb.	3.28½	4.75
St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	34½-40
...Y. oz.	4.72	4.22
...Y. oz.	168 85	—

...ndon Commodities

...b	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
AR			
...5	179	185 -186	190 -195
...	176	180.50-181	185 -185.50
...3	173.50	177 -177.50	180.50-182.50
...	175	177.50-179	181 -182
...	173	176.75-177.50	190 -191.50
...	—	174 -176	178 -180
...	173	175.50-175.75	180 -180.50
3,209.			
OA			
...5	580	605 -610	599.50-600
...3	569	603 -604	590 -592
...3	544	571.50-572	562 -565
...0	543	569 -569.50	561 -563
...7	543	567 -567.50	558 -562
...7	547	566 -567	561 -562
...8	550	560 -568	562 -563
2,383.			
...FEE			
...5	472	478 -479	468 -470
...9.50	470	479.50-480	466 -466.50
...3.50	467	473.50-474	462.50-463.50
...1	466	469.50-470	461 -462
...2	467	471.50-473	462.50-463
...2.50	469.50	472.50-473	464 -465
...6	470.50	475.50-477	466 -467.50
1,723.			

...ndon Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
...wire bars:		
...	564 - 565	556.50- 557.50
...nths	583 - 583.50	575 - 575.50
...: spot	551 - 552	543 - 543.50
...nths	570 - 571	561.50- 562
...pot	3.086 -3.088	3.082 -3.084
...nths	3.086 -3.088	3.078 -3.079
...spot	163.50- 165.50	163 - 163.50
...nths	170.50- 171	169.50- 170
...pot	323 - 324	320.50- 322.50
...nths	324 - 325	320.50- 322.50
...spot	215.18- 215.20	212.10- 212.30
...nths	220.40- 220.50	217.20- 217.30

U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) ..... 770.5 | 825.1

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
July 14, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Sep	17.25	17.50	16.95	A16.95	18.05
Oct	16.75	17.15	16.60	A16.60	17.65
Mar	16.30	16.62	15.93	A15.93	16.90
May	16.10	16.60	15.80	15.80	16.75
Jul	16.05	16.40	15.77	A15.77	A16.85
Sep	16.35	16.35	15.90	A15.70	16.70
Oct	15.90	16.30	15.59	15.59	16.60
Sales: 3,648.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trade.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	58.50	60.35	58.20	59.75	59.80
Sep	54.90	54.55	53.95	54.95	52.95
Dec	51.50	51.82	51.10	51.83	49.85
Mar	51.00	51.50	50.50	51.36	49.50
May	51.50	51.50	50.55	51.40	49.50
Jul	51.20	51.65	51.20	51.45	49.65
Sales: 1,556.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Jul	57.40	57.80	57.40	57.50	56.80
Aug	57.50	58.00	57.40	57.60	57.00
Sep	58.10	58.60	58.00	58.20	57.50
Dec	60.00	60.50	59.60	59.80	59.20
Jan	60.60	61.00	60.40	60.40	59.70
Mar	61.80	62.00	61.30	61.50	60.80
May	62.97	63.00	62.40	62.50	61.80
Jul	62.80	63.80	63.20	63.40	62.70
Sales: 2,245.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	6.12	6.35	6.11	6.19	6.87
Mar	7.25	7.46	7.20	7.21	7.17
Apr	8.10	8.22	7.90	7.90	7.98
May	9.75	9.94	9.50	9.64	9.67
Sales: 5,190.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jul	473.50	474.00	465.50	465.50	466.70
Sep	478.80	479.30	470.00	470.50	472.50
Dec	490.00	491.00	482.00	482.30	484.30
Jan	493.50	495.00	486.30	486.00	488.50
Mar	502.30	503.00	492.00	493.50	495.40
May	509.30	509.50	501.50	501.90	503.80
Jul	510.20	516.70	507.40	508.20	510.00
Sep	523.00	523.00	515	515.40	517.20
Sales: 8,274.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jul	54.75	54.80	54.55	55.10	B54.75
Sep	56.85	57.25	56.55	57.10	B56.85
Nov	58.85	59.00	58.75	59.00	B58.65
Jan	60.05	60.85	60.00	60.70	60.45
Mar	61.60	61.70	61.60	61.50	61.45
Jul	63.00	64.10	63.00	B63.10	B62.95
Sales: 300.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Oct	49.05	49.10	48.25	48.25	48.80
Dec	49.44	49.44	48.50	48.50	49.15
Mar	50.03	50.03	49.05	49.15	49.25
May	50.58	50.58	50.30	B49.65	B50.25
Jul	51.00	51.00	50.60	B50.15	B50.75
Oct	—	—	—	B51.05	B51.10
Dec	51.30	51.30	51.05	B51.05	B51.00
Sales: 1,250.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Aug	167.80	168.30	166.50	167.00S	167.40
Oct	171.00	171.00	169.60	169.80S	170.20
Dec	173.40	174.30	172.30	172.70S	173.00
Feb	176.90	177.30	172.80	175.60S	175.90
Apr	179.40	180.10	179.40	178.50S	178.70
Jun	182.50	183.00	181.90	181.40S	181.50
Aug	—	185.50	185.40	184.30S	184.30
Oct	—	187.20	186.70	187.20S	187.00
Sales: 1,873.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.55	3.71	3.47	3.50	3.69
Sep	3.67½	3.77½	3.56	3.60	3.70
Dec	3.78	3.88½	3.69	3.73	3.79¾
Mar	3.87	3.98	3.78	3.71	3.90
May	3.87	3.98	3.70	3.71	3.90
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.88	2.90	2.83½	2.86	2.89½
Sep	2.73½	2.77½	2.68	2.69	2.74½
Dec	2.63	2.69	2.58	2.59	2.64½
Mar	2.69½	2.76½	2.66	2.68	2.71¼
May	2.74	2.82	2.70	2.73	2.76½
Jul	2.79	2.82¼	2.75½	2.75½	2.78½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	c5.79	5.89	5.61	5.61	5.75¼
Aug	5.65	5.78½	5.51	5.51	5.64¾
Sep	5.65	5.77	5.50	5.50	5.63
Nov	5.66	5.79	5.51	5.53	5.65½
Jan	5.72	5.86	5.60	5.62	5.72½
Mar	5.80	5.94	5.69	5.70	5.82½
May	5.80	5.99	5.77	5.78	5.87
Jul	5.96	6.05	5.83	5.84	5.92
Aug	5.97	6.06	5.84	5.85	5.94
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	26.10	27.00	25.55	25.65	26.10
Aug	24.90	25.40	24.30	24.48	24.90
Sep	24.40	25.25	23.70	23.75	24.35
Oct	23.70	24.20	23.20	23.20	23.65
Dec	23.10	23.80	22.35	22.40	22.98
Jan	22.90	23.40	22.05	22.05	22.65
Mar	22.55	23.20	21.80	21.80	22.48
May	22.40	23.00	21.75	21.75	22.28
Jul	22.75	22.75	21.50	21.55	22.10
Aug	22.20	22.20	21.35	21.50a	22.02
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	127.60	128.50	124.00	124.00	127.50
Aug	130.00	133.00	128.00	128.00	130.00
Sep	132.50	138.00	131.00	131.50	132.00
Oct	135.00	137.50	132.50	133.00	134.50
Dec	138.50	142.50	136.50	137.00	138.50
Jan	140.00	143.00	138.50	138.50	140.00
Mar	144.50	147.00	143.00	143.00	143.00
May	—	—	—	143.00b	143.00
Jul	—	—	—	147.00	145.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jul	—	—	—	476.00	467.00
Aug	477.50	477.50	467.00	468.50	470.50
Sep	481.00	481.00	472.00	472.00	473.00
Oct	483.00	484.00	475.00	475.60	478.00
Dec	491.50	492.00	482.10	484.50	485.00
Feb	498.50	499.50	491.00	492.00	493.50
Apr	508.00	508.00	498.50	499.10b	500.50
Jun	515.00	515.00	507.50	507.50	509.00
Aug	520.50	520.60	514.50	514.53	516.50
Oct	—	—	—	422.50n	524.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Aug	47.40	48.10	47.05	48.10	47.10
Oct	42.35	42.95	42.10	42.85	42.20
Dec	41.25	41.80	41.05	41.65	41.15
Feb	40.45	40.92	40.20	40.75	40.30
Apr	40.10	40.50	39.90	40.20	40.10
Jun	40.90	40.92	40.50	40.80b	40.90

Sales: Aug 4,950; Oct 2,968; Dec 1,386; Feb 732; April 132; June 10.
Open interest: Aug 15,285; Oct 9,805; Dec 5,398; Feb 3,564; April 443; June 47.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	56.25	56.80	56.00	56.00	56.45
Aug	53.40	54.00	53.05	53.40	53.75
Oct	47.90	48.82	47.70	48.30	47.85
Dec	48.00	48.47	47.50	48.00	47.85
Feb	46.80	47.35	46.25	47.00	46.65
Apr	43.00	43.55	43.30	43.40	43.00
Jun	44.10	44.15	43.80a	43.80a	43.70
Jul	43.35	43.60	43.35	43.45a	43.35

Sales: July 470; Aug 1,862; Oct 1,452; Dec 1,120; Feb 432; April 87; June 50; July 6.
Open interest: July 1,376; Aug 4,590; Oct 3,123; Dec 5,584; Feb 5,421; April 819; June 315; July 56.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Jul	44.00	44.05	44.00	44.05	43.80
Aug	46.35	46.55	45.55	45.55	46.25
Sep	54.65	54.80	53.30	53.60	54.75
Oct	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.25
Nov	56.55	56.70	b56.40	56.70b	56.90
Dec	60.10	60.10	59.10	59.10	59.95
Jan	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50

Sales: July 2; Aug 6; Sep 366; Oct 1; Nov 13; Dec 47; Jan 1.
Open interest: July 35; Aug 275; Sep 1,880; Oct 129; Nov 327; Dec 656; Jan 21.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Jul	84.20	84.65	83.50	83.70b	84.85
Aug	82.30	82.97	81.75	82.15	82.50
Feb	76.75	77.05	76.02	76.50	76.35
Mar	75.25	75.30	74.20	74.50	74.40
May	75.20	73.50	72.90	73.10	73.00
Jul	70.90	20.90	70.75	71.70b	71.20

Sales: July 738; Aug 2,144; Feb 2,436; March 332; May 165; July 62.
Open interest: July 1,373; Aug 4,891; Feb 5,691; March 1,203; May 1,649; July 707.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Sep	170.00	170.00	168.70	168.50	163.90
Dec	174.20	174.20	172.20	172.40	172.80
Mar	178.60	178.70	176.80	A176.80	A177.10
Jun	182.80	183.00	B180.70	A180.90	A181.20
Sep	186.30	186.30	185.80	A185.80	A185.00

Sales. Sep 1,296; Dec. 380; March 68; June 12; Sep. 1
A—Asked. B—Bid N—Nominal.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¾	9½	LSG pf10.32		z20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10¼	LnglsLt 1.50	7	79	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	L T pf 5.75		1	65½	65½	65½	
116	104	LIL pfN13		z270	112½	111½	112½	− ½
76	44	LongDrg .80	28	46	67⅝	67	67¼	− ¼
13½	3¼	Loral Corp	12	69	12½	12¾	12½	+ ⅛
30¾	19⅛	LaLand 1.12	11	700	31¼	30⅛	31¼	+ ¾
16½	8⅝	LaPclf .20	10	234	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	4	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+ ¼
13¼	8⅞	Lowenst .40		8	11¼	11½	11¼	+ ¼
17¾	9	LTV Corp	2	160	15⅞	15½	15⅝	− ⅛
26⅜	12	LTV A 3.55t		6	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
73¼	46¼	LTVCp pf 5		299	45½	45	45⅛	− 1½
59⅞	35¼	Lubrizol 1	22	118	59½	57	57½	− 1½
15⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	12	165	14⅛	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	8	Ludlow .72	10	47	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
28	22½	LukenSt 1.60	5	29	26	25⅜	26	+ ¼
18⅛	12½	LykeYng 1c	1	348	15⅛	14⅞	15	− ⅛
36¼	26⅜	Lykes pf2.50		115	29⅜	29¼	29⅛	− ½
5⅜	3½	LynCSys .20	7	34	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅜
M								
4½	1¼	MacDona	4	29	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
5⅛	2⅛	Macke .36	8	5	5	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
6¼	3⅜	Macmill .25	7	297	6¼	6	6¼	
22⅛	12⅜	Mcy 1.10	8	35	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅞
10⅛	7½	MadisFd .60		146	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2¾	MadSq Gar		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	3¼	MagicCf .32		364	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ¾
8⅛	3⅞	Magnavox		15	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
24½	11⅛	Mallory 1	15	53	23½	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅜
26¼	16½	MalHyd .44b	14	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−
5½	2	Manhat nd		28	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
14¼	9	Manpwr .68	5	10	13⅛	13½	13⅞	
39⅝	25¼	MfrHan 1.??	8	120	36	37¼	38	− ¼
48½	27¼	MAPCO .70	20	144	49½	48⅛	49½	+ 1¼
12	5⅝	Marathn Mf	5	56	11½	11	11	− ¼
50⅞	29⅞	MaraO 1.80a	10	147	51¼	50	51	+ ¾
29	13⅜	Marcor 1	8	42	27⅜	27	27¼	− ¼
57	28½	Marcr pf A2		11	54	53¾	54	+ ¾
16¾	8¼	Maremt .40	13	142	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ½
20½	14½	MarMid 1.30	6	171	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	− ⅜
27½	16¾	MarionL .48	14	57	22¾	22⅛	22¼	− ⅛
37	13⅞	Marley .58	15	16	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ 1
11⅞	6⅞	Marqtt .58e	6	25	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
17	6½	Marriot .37t	21	219	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	− 1
60¾	41	MrshMc 1.60	22	120	60⅝	59¼	59½	
26⅞	15⅝	MarshF 1.34	12	6	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
18¾	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	6	397	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅜
25⅜	5¾	MartPr .50e	13	17	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ½
16½	11⅝	MrldCup .54	8	3	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
55⅞	38	MascoCp .32	24	47	52¾	52½	52¾	
27⅝	15½	Masonite .54	107	33	27	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅜
17⅞	13⅝	MassyFer 1	4	384	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
11½	7¼	MasMt 1.34e	9	44	11½	11¼	11⅜	− ⅛
16¼	11¾	MasCp 1.59e		13	15⅝	15½	15½	− ⅜
10⅞	10⅛	Masln .05e		27	11¼	11	11¼	
19⅛	12	MatsuE .30	11	41	16⅛	18	18	− ⅛
47¼	22¼	MayDSt 1.60	15	67	47½	47	47⅛	− ⅜
29½	20	MayD pf1.80		5	29⅝	29¼	29¼	
25	14⅞	MayerOs .92	7	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
5⅜	3⅞	MaysJW .28	6	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
31½	16⅜	Maytg 1.30a	20	180	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅛
10½	5¾	MBPXL .20e	11	65	10¼	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
82¾	27¾	MCA Inc 1	11	258	82⅝	78½	82	+ 2¾
14	7¾	McCord .56	6	25	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	McCrory Cp		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
113¼	57¾	McDer 1.60	12	91	110	109⅛	109⅛	− 3⅛
56¼	48	McDerm wi		26	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	
60½	26¾	McDonalds	31	369	56⅞	55¾	56⅛	− ⅜
18	8½	McDonD .40	6	75	15⅛	14⅞	15	− ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	McGEd 1.20	16	298	20⅝	20½	20½	− ⅛
13⅛	6	McGrwH .56	10	152	12	11¾	12	+ 1
29½	13	M GH pf1.20		13	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ½
51	29⅛	McIntyre	9	z340	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¾
31	10⅝	McKeeCo 1a	3	16	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	− ¼
29¾	16	McLean .72	8	60	27	26½	27	+ ½
18½	13⅛	McLout 1.60	5	33	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
10¾	7½	McNeil .80	7	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
17½	13⅛	MeadCp 1.20	4	927	16⅞	16	16⅛	
35	29½	Mea pfA2.80		2	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
c20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	20	18½	17¾	18	− ¼
3¼	1⅛	MEI Cp	8	18	3	2⅞	2⅞	
17¼	6⅛	MelvilSh .48	14	133	16⅞	16½	15⅛	− ⅜
14¼	2½	Menasc .12t	9	23	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	− ¼
60	29½	MercStr .80	16	25	56½	55¾	55¾	− ⅞
85¾	57⅛	Merck 1.40	28	229	81¼	80⅝	81⅞	+ ⅝
12⅞	8⅜	Meredith .70	5	33	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ½
18⅞	10⅛	MerrLyn .60	11	860	19½	18¾	19⅛	+ ¾
29¼	13⅛	MesaPet .05	43	491	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+ ⅞
92	71	MesP pf2.20		1	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ 7½
32	23	MesP pf1.60		78	31⅝	30⅜	31⅝	+ 1⅛
11⅛	7	Mesabi 1.10e	10	66	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
22	14⅜	MestaM 1.20	16	9	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
18¼	12¼	MGM 1	7	x179	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¾
13⅞	5¼	Metrom .50	11	568	15	13⅞	14⅞	+ 1¼
79½	64½	MetE pf8.32		z70	76⅛	76	76½	+ 1⅛
19½	8⅛	MGIC In .10		371	17¾	17¼	17⅛	− ⅛
14	6½	MichGs 1.10	8	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝	
27¾	14⅝	MhTube 1.20	6	37	27⅜	27	27⅞	+ ⅝
15⅞	8¾	Microdot .60	5	65	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
25⅞	9¼	Microw .79t	11	58	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
14	10¾	MidCTI 1.08	6	30	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
16⅞	12½	MidSUt 1.26	8	329	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Midind Mfg		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19½	10⅛	MidldRoss 1	6	91	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅝
28	17½	MilesLb 1.28	10	297	30¼	28	29¾	+ 2¾
12¼	4½	MiltBrd .36a	12	109	11⅛	10⅝	11	
68	43	MinMM 1.25	25	582	62⅜	61⅝	62	− ⅜
18⅝	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	8	17	17⅝	17⅝	17½	− ⅛
13⅞	9¼	MirroAl .76	8	7	13	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅛	9	MissnEq .28	9	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅜	MissRiv 1.20	4	41	21⅛	21	21	− ⅛
17⅛	10¾	MoPac pf1		8	15½	15½	15⅛	
20	14¾	MoPlCe 1.60	7	2	19⅝	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅝
11⅞	8	MoPSv .84b	7	23	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
45¼	42⅛	MobilOl 3.40	5	294	47⅝	46⅝	47½	+ ⅜
5⅜	1⅞	Mobile Hom		10	5¼	5	5⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	Mohasco .60	45	178	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ¾
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Data		61	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	8⅝	MohkRub 1	2	10	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	− ⅛
23¼	14¾	Molycrp .40	4	56	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	
20¼	9	MonarchM 1	5	34	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
9⅛	5⅝	Monarm Ind	4	180	9½	9¼	9⅜	− ⅛
11⅞	7	MonrEq .20	12	221	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
74⅛	47	Monsan 2.20	6	168	74⅛	72⅝	73⅛	+ ⅜
61½	48	Mons pf2.75		4	81	80⅝	81	− ⅛
30	14⅝	MonDU 2.08	9	7	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
25½	22½	MonPw 1.80	9	107	25⅜	25½	26	− ⅛
23	19⅛	MonSt 1.80a		43	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	MONY .70e	11	867	8⅛	8	8	− ⅛
93	27⅞	MoorMc 1.40	7	191	91⅝	87½	91⅛	+ 3⅞
71	51⅞	Morgan 1.80	14	725	67⅞	66	66⅞	+ ⅛
27	13½	MorrsKn .83	7	32	25⅞	25	25	− ⅛
4⅞	1½	MorseEl Pd		23	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
7⅛	2½	MorseSh .20	9	69	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
4¼	1⅜	MtseTr Am		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15½	11⅛	MorNor .28	10	155	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
57⅞	33¾	Motorola .70	24	349	53¼	51	53⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	25⅞	MtFuel 1.20	17	167	42⅞	42	42⅞	+ 1⅜
20	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	119	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Munford .36	5	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Munfd pf.40		21	5⅛	5	5⅛	
16¾	7⅛	Munsng 1.08	51	3	15½	15⅛	15¼	
15½	10⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	19	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅜
25⅛	15⅞	MurpOil .60	6	215	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+ ⅞
17⅛	15	MurryOh 1	5	2	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ½
15⅞	12⅞	MutlOm 1.32		29	15¾	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	MyersL .40	12	22	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
N								
41	22¼	Nabisco 2.30	14	62	41⅝	40⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	17	NalcoCh .60	22	87	32¾	31½	31⅞	− ⅜
12⅞	4⅞	NarcoSci .60	12	41	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
21⅛	15	NashuaC .60	8	56	18⅛	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
14½	7¾	NatAirl .50	9	284	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
15½	7⅜	N Avia .6?e		35	15⅛	15¼	15½	
13⅛	9½	NatCan .53	5	56	11½	11¾	11½	+ ⅛
24¾	19¾	N Can pf1.50		3	21	21	21	
40¼	29¾	N Chem .2?	34	52	47¼	47	47⅛	− ⅛
8½	5¾	NatCityL .90		16	8	7¾	8	
43⅛	29⅛	NatDer 2.52	5	19	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅜
16⅛	13⅛	NatDist 1.20	5	48	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ ⅜
22½	18⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	57	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ¾
15	6¾	NatGyp 1.05	9	108	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
5⅛	1⅞	Nat Homes		187	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Natind .25	4	160	7⅛	7	7⅜	+ ½
10¼	8⅛	Netind pf.60		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Ntind pf1.25		5	12	12	12	
20¼	12⅛	Nt MedCare	24	68	18⅛	18½	18½	− ¼
32⅛	26¼	N Pres 1.20a	6	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ¼
47⅞	9¼	Nat Semicn	33	334	47¼	46¼	47⅛	+ ⅜
11¼	6⅝	NatSvcln .74	8	30	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	N Stand .90	5	51	14⅝	14	14⅛	− ⅛
44⅛	30¼	N Starch .80	16	30	44	43¾	44	+ ¾
45⅛	32¾	NatSH 2.50a	4	60	37½	37	37	+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	Nat Tea		40	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
35½	30	Natoma 1.20	4	261	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ⅜
39⅝	14⅛	NCR Cp .72	9	522	34½	32⅝	33⅜	− 1⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Neptune .40	10	124	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
20¼	13⅝	NevPw 1.30	6	21	18⅞	18½	18¾	− ⅛
33	20¾	NevP pf2.30		z30	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
16⅞	15	NevP pf1.74		z200	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
18⅞	14	NevP pf1.60		z10	15⅛	15¾	15¾	
17½	12	NEngEl 1.72	7	42	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
13½	8⅞	NEnGE 1.29	7	24	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
17¾	22¾	N EngT 2.36	10	11	26⅜	26	26	− ⅛
12⅞	9¼	Newhall .40	11	211	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
29⅛	18¾	Newmt 1.65	7	188	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
81	65¼	NAmt pf4.??		3	76⅛	75⅞	75¾	+ 1⅛

(Continued on next page.)

...ternational Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

...Dollar Bonds

...ance 9½-83	101½	102½
... 10¼-80	102¾	103¾
... 8½-86	93	94
...d 8-87	92	93
... D. 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
...wiss 8-87	89¾	90¾
...yo 7½-76	100	101
... 9-82	100	101
...3 8-87	95	96
... 9½-81	102½	103½
...gaard 8½-86	95¼	96¼
...Hill 10-90	102¼	103¼
...Hill 9½-81	102	103
...erg 8¾-86	99	100
...r 8-87	90¾	91¾
...¼-85	101¼	102¼
...one 10-80/82	103¼	104¼
...ood 7½-91	86¾	87¾
...3 8-86	96½	97½
...el 8¼-86	91½	92½
...Coun 7¾-87	85¾	86¾
...Tel 8½-86	96	97
...g 8½-86	101¾	102¾
...am 8-87	91½	92½
...8-87	90¾	91¾
...ark 9-82	102	103
...ark 7½-78	83¾	84¾
...Cor 9½-86	101	102
...t 7½-78	101¾	102¾
...½-85	101¾	102¾
...son 9¼-88	101¼	102¼
...7½-78	100½	101½
...8-86 Nov	98¼	99¼
...Chic 7-88	96	97
...able 8¼-87	89½	90½
...ills 8-86	98	99
...tot 8¼-76	101¼	102¼
...tot 8½-86	102½	103½
... 7½-88	86½	87½
...8¼-86	97½	98½
...S-78	101	102
...8¼-86	100¼	101¼
...J. 9¼-82	101	102
...Hil 8¼-82	96½	97½
...eriey 8½-86	100¾	101¾
...oenl 9¾-82	101¼	102¼
...fin 7½-88	85¼	86¼
... 9¼-80	102¾	103¾
...nfo 8¼-88	103½	104½
...ola 8-87	95	96
NrgKomBk 7½-87	88¼	89¼
Norsk Hyd. 9½-85	103	104
NorthAMR 7¼-79	98	99
Ontario 8½-86	99	100
Oslo 8¼-86	99	100
Otis-Elev 8½-85	102½	103½
Owens Corn 9-86	101½	102½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
Pac.Light 8-88	91¼	92¼
Papua 9½-83	101¼	102¼
Pemex 10¼-82	98¾	99¾
Pennwalt 8-87	91	92
PhilMorris 8½-86	103	104½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99¾	100¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	99	100
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88½	89½
Queensld 8½-86	92½	93½
Ralston 7½-87	92	93
Richardson 8¾-85	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-85	88½	89½
Scanraff 8½-88	96¼	97¼
Scott 8½-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	97½	98½
Shell 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Singer 11-77	101¾	102¾
Skandia, 10¼-81	103¾	104¾
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-80	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-85	100	101
Sumitomo 9½-88	100¾	101¾
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99¾	100¾
Sybron 8-87	92	93
Tenneco 7½-79	98¾	99¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	86	87
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	102½	103½
TokyoCur 8¾-88	93½	94½
Transocean 8-86	98½	99½
Transocean 7½-87	93½	94½
Union Oil 7-79	98¾	99¾
Union Oil 7½-87	92½	93½
Utah 8-87	92	93
Volvo 9½-85	99½	100½
Volvo 8-87	88¼	89¼
Beatrice 4½-92	95½	97½
Borden 6¾-91	101	102
Borden 5-92	92	94
BroadHale 4½-87	73	75
Carnation 4-88	90	92
Chevron 5-88	101½	103½
Chrysler 4¾-88	51	53
Chrysler 5-88	55	57
Cont Tel 5½-88	80	82
Comm In 6¼-88	83½	85½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	89	91
EastKodak 4½-88	114	116
Econ Lab 4¾-87	84½	86½
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	85½	87½
Ford 5-88	74½	76½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	78½	80½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	84	86
Gen Food 4¾-82	84	86
Gillette 4½-82	80½	82½
Gillette 4¾-87	79	81
Gould 5-87	85	87
Gulf West. 5-88	82	84
Halliburt 4½-87	136½	138½
Honeywell 6-86	78½	80½
ITT 4½-87	69	71
I.S.E. 6¼-89	73	75
McDerm 4¾-87	158	160
Morgan JP 4¼-87	126	128
Nabisco 5¼-88	93	95
Owens Ill 4½-87	88	90
Penney JC 4½-87	87	89
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	90	92
R.C.A. 5-88	76	78
Revlon 4¾-83	110	112
Revlon 4¾-87	99½	100½
Sperry 4¼-88	98½	100½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	86	88
Texaco 4½-88	80½	82½
UnCarb 4¾-82	108	110
WarnLam 4½-87	95	97
WarnLam 4¼-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¾-87	89	91
Am Tob 5½-88	113	115
Ashland 5-88	80	82
Beatrice 6¾-91	105	107

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	96.69	88.97	100.02
Previous	98.67	88.93	100.02

Monday's ...ric Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-213

...t Lab, ...Ino, ...Millis, ...idust, ...tsons, ...drs, ...Grp, ...Chaim, ...Family, ...nvest, ...dicorp, ...Motors, ...stores, ...Hock, ...e Cp, ...Gas, ...Rlty, ...nd Oil, ...Oil pf, ...ich, ...h 3pf, ...2.80pf, ...Data, ...ef NY, ...Oil, ...Inc, ...Howell, ...Cp, ...pf, ...Beli, ...Fer, ...Co, ...Forge, ...Mng, ...uRy, ...er NY, ...NY, ...ier, ...Pitts, ...Penn, ...lm Cp, ...7.72pf, ...7.59pf, ...Cp, ...Oil, ...pf, ...Int, ...Hind, ...Hud, ...Shm, ...pfC, ...ptD, ...Co., ...Oliver, ...n Cp, ...Homs, ...Bros, ...Mng, ...Inc, ...ie M, ...lin Cp, ...Pd, ...ty Fin, ...Cp, ...Sci, ...Pap, ...Ind, ...Cp pf, ...Hosl, ...Medicl, ...Mals

Gen Motors, Gen Tire, GtWest Unit, GtWnUn pf, Greyhound, Gulf Wstnd, GifWnln wt, GifWn pf C, Gulton Ind, Hazeltine, Hecks Inc, Hecla Mng, Heim Payn, Hesston pf, Heublein, HoustN Gas, HudsBay A, Humana, Hutton EF, IC Inds pfA, Inland Cont, Insilco Corp, Insilco pfA, Interco Inc, Int Holding, Int Rectif, Interst Unit, Iowa Beef, JohnsCon pf, Joy Mfg, KC Soulnd, Kauf Broad, Kellwood Co, Kidde pfA, Koehring, Koehrg pf H, Leeds North, LevFd Cap, Levitz Frnit, Librty Ln pf, Litton pf A, LoneS Gas, LoneStGs pf, LouLd Exp, Madisn Fd, Magic Chef, MAPCO, Marathn Oil, Marley Co, MCA Inc, Meredith Cp, Merrill Lyn, MesaP sr pf, Metromed, Midld Ross, Miles Lab, Moore McC, MtFuel Sup, Murphy GC, Murphy Oil, Nabisco, Narco Scion, Nat Detroit, Nat Homes, Nat Indust, Newhall Ld, NL Ind, Norton Co, Oak Ind, Olin Corp, Olinkraft

Omark Ind, Opelika Mfg, Orangeco, Owens Ill, Paine Webb, Parker Pen, Pet Inc, Pet Inc pf, Petroleum, Pioneer Cp, Pizza Hut, PortGE pf, Pullman, Purolator, QuaO 9.56pf, Reed Tool, Reynold Sec, Riegel Text, Rio Grande, RioGran pf, RoyCr Cola, Safeway Str, SantaFe Int, SargWel Sci, Saxon Ind, SCOA Ind, Sealed Powr, ShellrG 3pf, Signode Cp, Staley Mfg, StdOil Ind, StdOil Ohio, Std Press, Stauff 1.80pf, Stop Shop, Stude Worth, StuWor pfB, StuWor pfA, SuCrest, Sunbeam, Superior Oil, Superscpe, Systron Don, Tektronix, Texaco Inc, Texasgulf, Texas Intl, TePaxc Ld, Tefi Ind, Tefn 2.65pf, Tiger Int, Trinity Ind, UMC Ind, US Indust, US Tobac, Vulcan Mat, Warnaco, Warnr Com, WarnC pfB, WarnC pfD, Waste Mgmt, Walkins Jhn, Wayne Goss, WnCc NAm, Wheel Frye, Whirlpool, Winn Dixie, Wometco A, Zale Corp, Zale pf A

NEW LOWS-7

...Co wt, ...Cen, ...RltyTr, LTV Co pfA, TexETrn pf, Unarco Ind, Wisc Gas

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
T D.	6 -6¼	2¼-2¾	1¼-1½	8½- 9
1 M.	6⅛-6⅝	3½-3¾	2⅛-2⅝	9 - 9½
3 M.	7¼-7⅝	4 -4¼	2⅞-3⅛	9⅞-10⅛
6 M.	8⅛-8⅝	4⅝-4⅞	5 -5¼	10⅞-11⅜
1 Y.	8½-8⅞	5⅜-5⅞	5¾-6	11¼-11¾

Tokyo Exchange

July 14, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	254	Matsu E. Wks	597
Canon	200	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind	118
Dai Nip. Print.	480	Mitsubi Corp.	470
Fuji Bank	355	Mitsui Co.	462
Fuji Photo	346	Mitsukoshi	438
Hitachi	156	Nippon Elec.	172
Honda Motor	555	Sharp	264
C. Itoh	399	Shiseido	1,400
Japan Air L.	1,630	Sony Corp	3,620
Kansai El. P.	800	Sumitomo Bk	365
Kao Soap	285	Taisho Marine	292
Kirin Brewery	310	Takeda Chem.	238
Komatsu	128	Teijin	150
Kubota	332	Tokio Marine	540
Matsu Ind.	537	Toray	157
		Toyota Motor	671

International Stock Indexes

	Prev.	Prev	High 1975	Low 1975
Amsterdam	93.20	93.00	97.20	77.00
Brussels	137.07	136.16	137.60	106.43
Frankfurt	139.70	138.73	142.59	110.56
London 30	305.30	313.60	366.30	146.00
London 500	137.63	140.47	156.14	64.49
Milan	85.05	85.36	105.66	65.96
Paris	Closed	124.80	132.70	89.70
Sydney	353.81	276.60	382.35	289.88
Tokyo (n)	325.86	326.62	333.11	260.24
Tokyo (o)	4427.54	4428.05	4564.32	3527.01
Zurich	270.10	270.60	291.20	206.20

(n) New. (o) Old.

FCE Quotations

July 15, 1975		Sep 1975	Dec 1975	Mar 1976
DJIA 875.86	bid	872	860	850
	offer	880	895	900
FTI 395.50	bid	302	285	290
	offer	310	315	340
TKDJ 4427.54	bid	4350	4300	4250
	offer	4550	4600	4600

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Kerstraat 363 Amsterdam
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...OKYO, July 14 (AP-DJ).—...anese mutual funds sold a net ... billion yen of foreign equities ...ng the month while purchas...e net 365 million yen of ...estic stocks, the Securities In...ment Trust Association said ...

...rth's Vegetal Load

...OSCOW, July 14 (UPI).—...et scientists have calculated ... weight of the earth's vegeta...n at 141 billion tons, Tass ...orted from an international ...anical congress in Leningrad.

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3. European-Asian Bank. In South-East Asia, we're in the major business centres of Singapore, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Karachi and Kuala Lumpur as European-Asian Bank.

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European Banks International

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23¾	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	7	55	23⅜	23	23¼+	⅛
91	79½	NYSE pf8.80		z50	89¼	89¼	89¼	
12⅛	8⅝	NiaMP 1.18	7	179	11¾	11¾	11¾—	⅛
97½	87	NiM pf 10.60		z30	95¼	95	95¼	
76	63	Nia M pf7.72		z100	75	75	75	
42⅞	33½	NiaM pf 4.10		z100	39	38	39 +	½
35	29½	NiaM pf 3.40		z60	32½	31½	31½—	1½
15	11	NiaShr 1.03e		7	14¾	14½	14½+	⅛
16½	11½	NL Ind 1	6	433	16¾	16¼	16½+	⅛
18½	13¾	NLT Cp .60	7	173	17	16⅝	16¾+	½
71	59⅝	NorflkWn 5	8	97	67⅝	67	67½	
15⅝	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	54	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞—	⅛
20½	10⅞	Norris 1.12	7	34	20¼	19¾	20¼	
44⅞	24¼	NoACoal .80	14	13	42½	42¼	42½+	⅛
10⅞	5⅞	NoAMt 1.64e	5	43	7⅞	6¾	7⅞+	¼
24¼	12¾	NoAPhl 1.20	9	44	22⅝	22	22 —	⅝
3½	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	6	74	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
7⅛	¾	NoCeAir wt		42	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
10	6⅞	NoestUt 1.02	6	655	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	¼
11½	8½	NoCenGs .68	8	1	11	11	11	
24¼	17⅝	NorIllGas 2	7	44	22⅞	22¼	22¾—	⅜
23½	19½	NoIlG pf1.90		4	23	22¾	23 +	⅜
18½	12¾	NIndPS 1.36	10	87	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
70	51½	NNGs 3.10a	6	56	68⅞	67⅞	68½—	⅜
80	74	NoNG pf5.80		z190	74	74	74	
26½	15⅞	NoStPw 1.84	10	100	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
46	41	NSPw pf4.10		z10	43	43	43 —	½
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z120	42½	41½	42½+	1¼
4⅞	2⅞	Northgt .50e	18	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32⅝	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	115	28⅝	27¾	28½+	1½
30	23⅛	Nrthp pf1.45		3	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞+	⅞
23⅛	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	9	137	22	21⅝	21⅞+	½
50	34	NwtBnc 1.60	10	18	45	45¼	45¼—	½
28¾	13¾	NwEn cf1.80	5	56	27½	26¼	26⅝—	⅞
34⅞	18⅞	NwtInd 1.25	3	73	33¾	32½	33¾+	⅞
14⅝	8½	Nwstind wt		7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
104	59	Nwinl pfA5		4	100	100	100	
104	60	NwInd pfC5		3	99	99	99	
77⅞	49½	Nwtin pf4.20		8	74½	74½	74½+	¼
12⅞	7⅞	NwML 1.14e	11	x37	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
46	34	NwtSt 2.40a	9	20	41¼	40⅞	40⅞—	⅝
28¾	20½	Norton 1.70	7	94	26⅝	26⅛	23⅛	
22	10⅞	NortSim .40	12	124	21¼	20⅞	21⅛+	⅜
48	25¼	NortS pf1.60		178	46¼	45⅛	46	
18½	10⅞	NucorCp .28	4	44	18¼	17¾	18⅛+	⅛
11⅞	6¾	NVF Co	1	70	10½	10⅛	10⅛	

O

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅜	5½	Oak Ind .40	5	84	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	⅜
14½	7¼	Oakite P .64	8	4	12⅞	12½	12¾+	⅛
22	12⅝	OcciPet .75e	4	1522	21¾	21⅜	21⅞+	⅛
13½	6⅜	OccidPet wt		293	12⅛	11½	11⅞+	¼
69¼	42	OccidPt pf 4		97	68¾	67¾	68¼+	⅛
70½	45½	OcciP pf3.60		63	70	69	69⅞+	⅞
22⅞	19	OcciP pf2.50		118	22⅛	21⅞	22 —	¼
34⅞	22½	OcciP pf2.16		20	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞+	⅜
21⅜	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	144	20¼	20¼	20¼—	⅜
32¼	23	Ogdn pf1.87		4	32	31¾	31¾—	¼
16⅞	12⅛	OhioEd 1.66	10	134	15⅞	16	16⅛+	¼
106	99	OhE pf 10.76		z320	102½	102¼	102¼+	¼
90	80	OhEd pf8.20		z50	83	83	83 +	½
115	101	OhPw pf 14		z450	115	114⅝	114⅝	
81	69	OhPw pf8.48		z10	74¾	74¼	74¾	
13⅞	10⅛	OKC Cp .80	4	34	11⅝	11⅜	11½—	⅜
25⅛	17⅝	OklaGE 1.40	12	106	24	23¾	23¾	
25½	17⅞	OklaNG 1.60	9	35	24⅞	24½	24⅝—	½
28¾	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	31	28⅞	28¼	28⅞+	⅜
20⅞	13¼	Olinkraff 1	6	94	21	19¾	20⅝+	1⅛
13	7⅝	Omark .50	5	122	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
11	7¼	Oneida .76	6	72	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
12⅝	10	Opelika 1	9	8	12¾	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
12¾	7½	OrangR 1.20	10	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
13	3⅝	Orange .12	17	372	14¼	12⅞	14¼+	1¼
33	24¼	OtisElv 2.20	6	75	30½	30¼	30½+	¼
27	11	OutMar 1.20	23	55	26⅝	25¼	26⅛—	¼
16¼	8	OutletCo .75	6	x11	16	15¾	15¾—	¼
19¾	9	OvernitT .80	8	80	19½	18¾	19¼+	⅜
14⅛	8¼	OverShip .15	5	261	14⅛	13½	13⅞—	⅛
40½	25¼	OwenCn .88	23	50	40⅜	39⅞	40¼+	⅛
44¾	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	207	45	44⅝	44⅞+	⅛
14¾	7¼	Oxfrdlnd .60	5	6	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛

P - Q

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	11½	PacAS 1.20a		25	13¼	13	13¼+	¼
23½	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	7	138	21⅜	21	21⅜+	¼
19	14½	PacLtg 1.68	6	x96	17¾	17½	17½	
25⅛	13¾	PacPetrl .80	11	40	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜+	⅜
21	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	10	82	20	19⅝	19¾	
15½	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	36	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z100	73¾	73¼	73¾	
9⅞	8½	PacTin .80a	5	15	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
8	2¼	PaineW .10e	16	231	8⅛	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
13⅝	8¾	PalW pf1.30		41	13¼	13	13¼	
5½	2⅝	PalmBc .25	6	57	5⅞	5½	5¾	
9¾	3	Pamida .05e	11	173	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
5¾	2	PanAm Air		2798	4⅜	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
34¼	27¼	PanhEP 2	7	116	33⅞	32¾	33⅞+	⅜
11	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	6	22	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	⅜
15⅛	8⅞	Pargas .98	8	23	14	13¾	14 +	¼
24⅞	13⅞	ParHan 1.12	7	28	23⅝	22⅝	23¼—	
17⅞	10⅜	ParkPen .32	11	152	18¾	17⅞	18⅞+	1⅜
36⅝	18	Pasco Inc	17	350	36⅞	34¾	36⅞+	1⅝
16¾	6½	Payls nw .35	9	11	15¼	15	15¼+	¼
22	9½	PeabGa .08r	14	672	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	½
2⅝	1⅛	Penn Cent		36	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
7⅝	3⅞	PennDix .24	5	25	6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Penn Fruit		5	3⅛	3	3	
63¼	36½	Penney 1.16	30	1296	55¼	53	53⅞—	2¼
20	15⅜	PaPwLt 1.80	7	115	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	
120	105	PaPLt pf 13		z110	117	115½	115½—	1½
92	79	PaPL pf9.70		z80	87	87	87 +	1
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z50	83½	82¼	82¼	
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		z100	80¼	80	80 —	¼
52	44½	PaPL pf4.50		z160	48	47½	47½—	½
50½	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z50	45	45	45 —	1
26½	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	8	65	25⅝	25	25⅝+	⅜
22	18⅞	Penwl pf1.60		7	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
23½	17	Pennzol 1.20	7	362	23⅜	22⅞	23	
29⅞	22	Pennz pf1.33		4	29¾	29½	29½+	⅜
7⅛	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	13	4	7½	7	7¼+	⅛
37¼	30¾	PeopGs 2.68	6	33	35¾	35½	35⅝—	⅛
70	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.40	17	192	68	67½	68	
30	16	PerkElm .28	28	130	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
24¾	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	7	38	25	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
14	10	Petinc pf.80		11	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
13⅝	6¼	PeterPl .60	26	21	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
71⅝	34	PetrieS .60a	22	2	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝—	⅜
20	8⅝	Petrolan .50	8	33	19⅞	18¾	19¼	
39	18⅝	Petrol pf1.37		1	39	39	39	
21⅝	16½	Petrlm 2.01e		19	21⅞	21½	21½—	⅛
36⅞	24	Pfizer .76a	16	838	31⅝	30	30⅝—	⅝
40½	29	PhelpD 2.20	9	123	37½	36⅝	37⅛+	⅝
15½	11⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	8	796	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z310	86	85	85	
76	59⅝	PhilE pf7.85		z90	71	70	70	
73½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z10	68	68	68 —	
68½	57	PhilaEl pf 7		z20	63½	63½	63½	
12⅞	10¾	PhilaSub .70	8	49	12⅛	12¾	12¾	
59¼	40⅞	PhilMorr .90	16	483	53⅞	52	52⅞+	1⅝
6	2	Philips Ind		105	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅜	5¼	Phil I pf.25p		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
60	37	PhilPet 1.60	12	226	59⅜	58⅞	59⅜+	⅜
8½	3⅞	PhilVnH .40		14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19½	7⅞	Pickwck Int	8	123	19½	17½	18¼—	1
14⅞	9¼	PiedNG 1.28	4	8	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅛
6¾	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	18	21	6⅝	6	6⅝+	½
72¼	36	Pillsbry 1.60	13	58	68	67	67 —	1⅛
29¾	19⅛	Pion Cp 1.20	10	80	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
20⅝	11¼	PitneyB .60	10	279	20¼	19⅞	20 —	⅛
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	14	27	27½	26¾	26¾—	⅜
81¼	36⅝	Pittston .80a	9	227	79½	76⅞	76⅞—	1⅝
32	12¾	Pizza Hut	15	296	33¼	31¾	33⅛+	1½
5⅝	1¾	Plan Resrch	11	67	5	4¾	4¾—	⅛
6⅜	2⅛	Playboy .12	18	51	5¾	5½	5⅝+	⅛
18⅞	6⅛	Plessy 1.38e	6	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜—	⅛
7⅛	3¾	PNB M .60e	11	21	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
40¼	15	Polaroid .32	49	1190	40⅝	39⅛	39⅞+	⅞
12½	3⅝	Ponderosa	22	105	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
18½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	9	4	17	16¾	17 +	¼
20¼	13⅝	Portec 1b	4	32	20¼	19¼	19¼—	⅜
17⅝	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	6	25	16⅞	16¼	16¼	
105	100	PoG pf 11.50		z180	105½	104½	105¼+	¼
48⅝	23⅞	Potlatl 1.40	9	57	47½	46	47½+	1½
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	253	11¼	11⅛	11½—	⅛
56¾	50	PotEl pf5.50		z50	54½	54½	54½+	1
34¾	26⅝	PotEl pf2.44		2	31	31	31 —	1½
31	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	6	51	30⅜	30	30 —	⅛
12⅜	6	Premier .36	9	25	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
100¾	78½	ProctGam 2	22	x147	96½	95¼	95⅞+	⅛
8⅜	6	ProdRsh .30	6	2	7½	7½	7½	
38⅝	18⅞	Proler 1.40	3	61	38	37	37⅞+	⅝
6	4	PSA Inc		53	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	
16⅞	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	8	69	15½	15¼	15¼	
17⅛	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	176	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
112	104	PSE pf 12.25		z450	110¼	109	109 —	1¼
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z170	91½	91	91½+	1
83½	66½	PSEG pf8.08		z50	77¾	77¾	77¾+	1¾
76¾	64½	PSEG pf7.80		z50	74	74	74	
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		z10	71	71	71 —	1½
68	55¾	PSEG pf6.80		z130	66	64	64 —	½
15¼	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
41	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	10	51	37⅞	37	37 —	⅝
13	11	PSInd pf1.04		z100	12¾	12¾	12¾+	½
16⅞	11½	PSvNH 1.80	7	25	18½	18¼	18½	
20½	11⅝	PSvNM 1.28	10	35	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝+	⅝
9½	3	Publckr .19r	7	31	5¼	5	5⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Puebloln .50	8	32	3½	3⅜	3½	
4¼	2½	PR Ce .03p		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅛	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	36	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	¼
59¼	38	Pullmn 1.70	11	70	60¼	59⅛	60¼+	1
14⅛	7¼	PurexCp .38	9	67	14	13⅝	13¾—	⅛
5½	1⅛	Puritn Fash		16	3⅛	3½	3⅛—	⅛
33½	17⅝	Purolator 1	11	38	34¼	33¼	34 +	⅞
20½	12⅞	QuakOat .80	12	120	19½	18⅞	19⅞+	⅜
101	100¼	QuaO pf9.56		z600	101½	101¼	101¼+	⅝
26½	15	QuakStO .64	14	75	23	22	22⅞—	⅛
7	4	Questor .12r		1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	¼

R

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
45¼	36	RalstonP .90	16	272	43	42	42½—	⅝
5⅞	2⅛	Ramada .12	15	440	5	4¾	4⅞	
10	6⅞	Rancoln .40	57	4	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
8¼	5¼	RapdAm .50		34	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜+	⅛
27¾	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	14	25	24½	25 +	⅝
22⅞	7¼	Raymint .40	10	83	21¾	20⅝	21⅜—	⅛
59¾	25¼	Raytheon 1	13	84	57	56½	56½—	⅜
20⅞	10⅝	RCA 1	17	1135	20⅞	20¼	20⅞+	¼
56½	39	RCA cvpf 4		10	53	53¼	54 +	1¼
3⅝	1¼	vIReadg Co		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
26½	15⅞	RdgBate .25	8	89	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅝	Redman Ind		84	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
14½	7⅛	ReecoCp .74	11	12	13	13	13	
29¼	16¼	Reed Tool	14	122	31½	30	31 +	1¼
20⅞	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	6	4	20¾	20½	20¾+	¼
15⅝	10¼	ReichCh .40	4	70	13¼	13	13⅛+	⅛
7	4½	Reliab St .60	7	3	6¼	6¼	6¼+	¼
18¼	10¼	RelianEl .90	6	11	17½	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
8	4¼	ReliGp .20p		51	6⅝	6	6½—	⅛
16¾	7¼	ReG pfC.65p		17	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅝
16¾	10¼	ReG pfB.55p		7	14½	14	14½+	¼
14¼	8¼	Republic Cp	5	34	11½	10⅞	11¼+	⅜
12	8⅞	RepFinS .30	7	3	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
3½	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		18	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
35⅞	22⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	213	34⅝	33⅞	34	
10⅞	4⅞	ResrvOil .12	10	264	10	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
22½	13⅛	RetailCred 2	9	21	21⅛	20⅜	20⅞+	1
37¼	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	16	65	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛+	⅞
14½	6	RevCop .32e	5	113	10⅝	9⅞	10 —	⅛
81½	47⅝	Revlon 1.20	19	163	74¼	73¾	74 —	1
4⅝	2⅝	Rexham .20	6	20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
24¾	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	7	31	24	23½	23½—	⅛
37	22¾	Rexn pf2.36		4	35½	35½	35½—	¼
60⅞	49½	Reylnd 2.80	8	263	57½	55½	56⅞+	⅛
62¼	52½	Reyln pf2.25		14	63¼	63	63 —	2½
24¼	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	4	73	23¼	22¾	23¼+	¼
59	44½	ReygrM pf4.50		4	57	55¼	57 +	½
33½	34½	ReyM pf2.37		2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	⅛
9¼	7	ReynSec .40	7	95	10	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
12¼	9⅛	Richardsn 1	6	20	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
24½	13⅞	RichMer .64	13	21	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
14½	10¼	Richmnd .80	9	44	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+	½
16½	10¼	RiegelT 1.20	6	63	16⅞	16	16⅞+	⅜
16⅞	8	RioGran .60	7	225	17⅝	16¾	17½+	⅜
10⅝	7½	RioGr pf.63		43	10¼	10½	10⅛+	⅛
14⅞	4⅞	Rite Aid .16	18	501	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅜
24⅞	11½	RivianF .90	12	4	21½	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
14⅞	9	Robshaw .70	19	11	14¼	14	14¼+	¼

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23⅞	13¼	Robrtsn 1.30	7	19	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
15¾	10½	Robins .24a	12	434	13½	12¾	12¾—	⅛
17¼	10¾	RochGs 1.28	7	22	16¼	16	16¼—	⅛
13⅞	9⅞	RochTel .76	10	17	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
11¼	4⅞	Rockowr .52	15	5	11	10⅞	11	
25½	18⅞	Rockwlint 2	7	79	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
62	59	RkInt pf4.75		1	60	60	60	
85½	46⅞	RohmH 1.28	24	266	84¾	82¾	83 —	2½
11	7⅞	RohrInd .40	7	12	10	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
22⅞	11¼	Rollins .30	16	16	22	21	22 +	¾
8¼	4⅞	Ronson .14p	20	65	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	½
14½	9⅛	Roper 1.20		13	14⅛	14	14 —	¼
25¼	18	RorerA .90	12	72	23⅞	23½	23¾	
49⅛	27⅝	Rosario .40b	20	57	47⅞	47	47⅞+	½
19¾	8⅞	RoyCCol .64	18	75	18⅞	18⅝	18¾+	¼
39¼	24½	RoylD 3.16e	3	193	38⅛	37⅞	38 —	¼
7½	3⅛	Rovlind .45f	15	163	7½	7¼	7⅛	
5⅝	3¼	RTE Cp .30	17	19	5½	5¼	5½+	¼
25½	14	Rubbrm .40	29	57	21¾	21¼	21½	
25⅛	11	Rucker .20	9	105	23⅝	22⅞	23¼+	1
12	5⅞	RussTog .76	18	44	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
8⅛	3½	Ryder Sys		325	7⅞	7⅝	7¾+	¼

S

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
40½	25	SabineR .56	11	9	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛+	¼
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	30	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
50⅛	34⅛	Safewy 1.20	13	676	50⅞	49⅞	50½+	⅝
7⅞	3	Saga Corp	7	235	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
68¼	34⅛	StJocM 2.40	7	66	66	65½	65⅝—	⅛
34½	26½	StJoeMin wt	7	6	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝—	½
12⅝	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	12	1	11	11	11	
27¼	21¼	SILSaF 2.50	6	11	25¾	25	25¼	
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		65	11¼	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	6	23	28½	28¼	28⅝	
7¼	3½	Salant .24b	8	35	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
13⅝	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	7	101	12¼	12	12⅛	
10⅞	2⅝	Sandrs Asso		27	10¼	10	10¼	
14¼	5¾	SJuanR .80r	9	71	12	11⅝	12 +	⅜
0⅞	24⅛	SFeInd 1.80	7	x76	27	26⅛	27 +	⅛
35¼	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	14	225	35¾	34½	35¼+	⅝
13⅛	5⅞	SargWel .40	11	116	13⅛	13	13½+	1⅛
5½	3⅛	Saul RlEst		25	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8¾	6½	SavanE .48r	5	36	7½	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
13	9	SavnEA 1.34		5	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		9	3	3	3 +	⅛
6½	3	SavODr .15e	10	31	5⅞	5⅝	5¾—	⅛
7¼	1¾	SavinB Mch	31	145	7½	7	7⅛—	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Saxon Ind	21	1190	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛+	⅝
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	8	166	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
6	3½	Schaefer Cp		14	5	4⅞	4⅞	
67¼	44½	SchergPl .20	24	1073	59	57¾	57¾—	⅞
30½	15½	SchlitzBr .68	16	79	26¾	26⅛	26⅛—	⅝
99½	69	Schlumb .60	29	245	85⅞	85¼	85⅜—	1⅛
14¼	9	SCM Cp .50	4	73	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
8½	4⅝	SCOA Ind .60	7	103	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
19⅞	8⅞	ScotLFd .72	5	42	18	17¾	17¾	
6⅝	9	Scot LFd wt		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅝	9½	ScottFetz 1	11	27	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜
14⅛	8¼	ScottFor .48	7	31	13½	13½	13½	
19⅞	12⅛	ScottPap .68	8	175	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞+	⅞
11½	5	Scottys .10	15	20	10⅞	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
15	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	11	32	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
35⅝	25½	Scovil pf2.50		6	31½	31	31 —	⅛
6⅞	4	ScudDuoVl		22	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
8½	7⅛	Scud pf. 2k		6	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
24⅛	10⅝	SeaCont .20	6	83	23⅝	23	23¼—	¼
31½	21¾	SeabCL 1.40	4	140	24⅛	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
6⅝	2½	SabWA .15r	9	19	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
37	27	Seagram .30	14	40	31⅝	31⅜	31½	
6½	3	Seagrave	15	9	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	
12⅞	7	SealdPw .72	10	12	13¾	12¾	13½+	⅝
25¼	13⅞	SearleG .52	13	3049	13⅞	17⅞	13⅞+	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Seatrain Lin	81	113	3⅛	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
33¼	21½	Sedcinc .13	11	207	37⅞	36⅞	37⅝+	⅞
7¾	3½	SvcCplnt .10	6	19	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
10	5⅛	Servomt .60	6	46	10	9⅝	10 +	½
7	3¾	Shakspre .28	17	4	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
13⅞	5⅛	Shapell .10	9	23	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
56¾	39¾	ShellOil 2.60	6	54	55	54⅝	54⅝—	½
10⅛	4⅛	ShellrGl .56	6	23	9¾	9½	9⅝—	⅛
37	24	ShellGl pf 3		2	37½	37	37½+	1
17¾	10⅞	ShllGl pf1.35		2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
48¾	34¼	SherwW 2.20	7	6	44½	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
10⅞	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	51	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
18¾	14⅝	SignalCo .90	6	127	18⅝	18	18¼+	¼
40¾	32½	Signal pf2.20		7	40¼	39½	39⅞—	⅛
17¼	14	Signal pf 1		1	17	17	17	
40	25½	SignodeCp 1	13	15	40⅝	39½	40⅝+	1⅛
8¾	3½	SimPrec .12	14	162	8¾	8½	8¾	
21½	12	Simm .88a	12	124	20¾	18¾	20¼+	1½
19⅝	8¼	SimpPat .40	25	122	15¼	14⅞	15 —	⅛
17⅝	9½	SingerCo .40		272	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	½
39	27½	Sing pf3.50		3	38	37⅞	38 —	½
27⅞	18¼	SkaggCo .60	11	48	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
63¾	53½	Skelly 1.20a	7	3	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛—	⅛
26	14⅝	Skyline .24	59	494	21¼	20¼	20⅞	
11	7½	SmithAO .60	50	36	10⅞	10⅝	10½—	⅛
35⅞	15⅛	SmithInt .24	m5	145	36	34⅞	35⅛+	⅝
57¼	43½	Smithkline 2	13	65	52⅞	52⅛	52½—	½
12½	7⅛	SmithTr .45	8	2	12	12	12 +	½
16	10½	Smucker .80	9	8	14¾	14½	14¾+	½
12⅛	7¼	SolaBas .60	5	8	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	1	43	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
13¼	5	SonyCp .04e	35	1621	12¾	12¼	12¼—	⅛
36	28⅞	SooLin 3.15e	7	10	30¾	30¼	30½+	¼
8⅞	4½	SOS Con .34	6	21	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
16⅞	9½	SCarEG 1.48	8	308	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
16¼	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	7	7	15¼	15¼	15¼—	X
13⅛	8	Southdown	3	192	10	9½	10 +	⅝
24¼	16¼	Sdwn pf1.80		25	21	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
16	9½	ScestBkg .80	10	131	16	15¾	15⅞—	⅛
8½	5⅞	SoeatPS .44r	6	5	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	
21½	16⅝	SoCalE 1.68	5	345	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅜
13⅝	8⅞	VBSouthCo 1.40	8	533	13½	13⅜	13⅝	
30⅜	23⅝	SoInGE 2.28	7	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	¼
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	9	39	55⅝	54⅞	55¼	—⅝
32	23⅛	SoNETl 2.64	10	16	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
46½	31½	SoNE pf3.82		2	42	41⅞	42 +	½
31⅞	25¼	Sou [illegible]					27⅛	
55¾	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	38	55	54⅝	55 +	⅛
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		2	56	56	56	
6¼	3⅝	Sou Ry pf.50		19	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
31⅛	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	8	13	29⅞	29½	29⅞+	⅝
29½	15¾	Southld .40b	16	27	28¼	27¾	27⅞—	⅛
8⅛	4¼	SwslFor .20	6	37	8	7⅞	8 +	¼
18⅞	13	SwlFl pf1.50		6	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
11½	9¾	SwstPSv .90	9	78	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	20	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
11¾	6⅞	SperryHut 1	11	x24	11⅝	11⅛	11½+	½
34	27⅛	Sprry H pf 3		x1	32½	32½	32½+	½
48⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	12	460	47½	45⅝	47 —	½
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El	10	50	11¾	10½	11 +	½
10⅞	6⅝	Spring M .75	12	8	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
20⅞	14¾	SquarD 1.10	13	56	20	19⅝	19¾—	⅛
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	18	90	35⅝	35¼	36	—⅝
58	34⅞	Staley Mfg	7	370	59⅞	57¼	58¾+	2½
23¾	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		35	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
72¼	52½	StdBrands 2	16	77	70⅝	69¼	69⅞+	⅞
58⅞	28¼	StBPaint .32	28	3	41½	41¼	41½+	½
33	22¼	StdOilCal 2	6	408	32½	31¾	32½+	⅝
55⅛	36	StdOilInd 2	8	854	51⅛	49⅞	50⅞+	⅝
83½	44½	StOilOh 1.36	25	105	84½	83¼	84 +	½
55	50	SO Oh pf3.75		z110	54	54	54 —	1
10½	6⅝	StdPress .40	6	331	11⅛	10⅝	11 +	⅝
8⅝	6⅛	StdPrud .66	8	11	7¾	7½	7⅝—	⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .52	4	17	9¾	9½	9½+	½
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	9	5	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
8⅞	6	Stanray .60	9	22	7⅞	7½	7½+	⅜
19	14½	Starrett 1	6	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
3	1½	StaMut Inv		17	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		57	11½	11¼	11¼	
82¼	40	StaufCh 2.20	9	167	82¼	81½	81½—	⅞
77⅞	39¾	Stau pf1.50a		2	81½	81	81¼+	3⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Sterchi .48	9	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
25½	16¼	SterDrug .70	15	220	20⅞	19⅞	20½+	⅝
17	8	Sterndnt .40	10	200	15⅛	14½	15¼+	⅝
19⅝	10⅞	StevensJ .80	8	120	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
29⅝	17	StewWa 1.92	8	2	26	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
15⅞	12⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	63	17	16⅝	15½—	⅛
12⅝	10¾	StokVC pf 1		z200	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	
70⅛	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	13	9	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞+	⅛
12¼	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	16	12	12	12 +	⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	6	30	19½	18¾	19⅛+	⅝
17⅝	12½	Storge Tech	11	254	15⅞	15⅛	16⅝	
21¼	12⅛	StorerBdc 1	10	28	19⅝	19⅛	19⅞+	½
11	6½	StridRite .70	7	13	10¾	10½	10¾	—½
38¼	19	StuWor 1.32	19	1060	39½	37⅝	37¾+	1½
29	16	SIW pfA1.40		15	27⅝	27½	27¾+	1¼
3¼	1¼	Suave Shoe	9	32	3⅛	3	3⅛	
18½	11¾	SubProGs 1	7	79	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	SuCrest .20		121	9½	9	9½+	½
14½	10⅝	Sun Chm .40	10	15	12⅞	12	12½+	⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	122	35⅝	35½	35⅝—	⅛
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		63	39	37⅞	38 +	⅛
21½	11½	Sunbeam 1	13	111	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
26½	12⅞	Sundstrd .80	8	33	24¼	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
40	29¾	Sunds pf3.50			39½	39¼	39¼—	⅛
16½	9	SunshMg .30	13	60	16	15⅜	16 +	⅜
26⅞	15	SupVal 1.10	9	62	26½	25	26 —	½
201	153	Supr Oil 1.48	76	49	244½	235	244½+	12¼
5¼	3	SupmkG .26	13	75	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
18½	9⅞	Superscpe	5	54	16⅝	15½	15⅞	
6½	2⅞	SutroMt .25e	13	5	5¾	5¼	5¼—	⅛
7	4	Swank .48	6	43	6⅞	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	11	51	20⅞	20	20⅛	
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		5	40½	40	40 +	¼
8	3	Systron Don	38	118	9	7¾	9 +	1⅛

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1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	10	41	26¾	26½	26⅞+	½
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		5	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
8¼	5	Talley .60	6	74	8½	8¼	8½	
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pf8 1		29	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
17⅝	9½	TampEl 1.04	12	53	17⅛	17½	17½	—⅛
50⅝	11⅝	Tandy Corp	14	73	49½	43¾	49⅛+	⅛
7½	4	Tappan .20		23	7⅞	7¼	7⅞+	⅛
8¼	4⅞	Technicolr	7	65	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
14⅞	5	Technicon		12	82	10⅛	10⅜	
39½	18⅛	Tektronx .20	14	56	37⅝	37	37⅞+	⅛
6	2⅞	Telecor .25	5	29	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
25⅛	9½	Teledyn .32f	13	64	25½	22½	22½—	⅛
9¼	1⅛	Teleprmpt		259	8⅝	8⅛	8½—	⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp		22	86	2⅞	2¾	
27⅝	19¾	Tenneco 1.76	7	295	27	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
3½	¾	Tenneco wt A		214	3⅛	3	3⅛	
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		4	99½	99	99½+	½
20⅞	13½	TesoroP .40	4	265	20½	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
27⅞	21⅞	Texaco 2a	6	2750	28¼	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
42	28¼	TexCom .90	14	16	39½	39⅛	39½	
37⅞	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	10	44	37	36⅞	37	
27¼	27	TxET pf2.87		182	27¼	26⅞	27	
33	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	119	32	32¼	32½—	⅛
32¼	25	TxGs pf1.59		1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	½
36	22⅞	Texgulf 1.20	7	215	35⅞	35¼	35½—	⅛
14	8⅞	TexasInd 1b	13	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
119¾	61	TexInst 1	34	105	116⅝	115⅛	116¼+	⅝
10⅞	6¼	Texas Intl	3	626	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
21⅛	14⅞	TexOGs .07b	9	461	22⅝	19⅝	20 +	1⅛
32	15⅛	TexPac Ld	40	53	27½	26¼	27⅛—	⅛
25¼	18	TexUt 1.24	10	321	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	
6¾	2⅞	Texfi Ind		34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
26	12⅞	Textron 1.10	10	552	25⅝	24⅞	25⅜+	⅝
32	20¼	Textr pf2.08		59	32½	32¼	32¼+	¼
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		25	24	23¼	23½—	¼
17½	9⅞	Thickol .70	6	43	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
46½	25¼	ThomBet .72	22	70	42⅝	41⅞	42⅜+	¼
11	5	Thomin .40b	18	5	8⅝	8⅞	8½	
8¾	4⅝	ThomJW .50	13	x17	8½	7⅞	7⅞	
6⅝	4⅞	ThrifDg .40	14	46	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
19⅞	10⅞	Tl Corp 1	17	55	15¼	14½	15⅛+	⅝
40⅞	30⅛	TidwtAM .70	9	19	40	39½	39½	
15⅝	7¼	TigerInt .40	14	519	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞+	1
61	24¼	TimeInc 2	13	220	59⅝	57⅞	59¼	
19½	10¼	TimeMir .50	11	15	19	18⅞	18⅞—	¼
37¾	24¾	Timkn 1.90a	7	32	37½	37¼	37⅜—	⅛
8	5	TobinP .15e		26	6¼	6	6	
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		8	8½	8⅛	8½	—⅛
23¼	16½	ToledoEd 2	7	30	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
11⅞	6½	TonkaCo .40	16	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
6½	4⅝	ToolRol .60b	7	22	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	15	14	23¼	22¾	23 —	⅛
29⅞	27¼	TranUn 1.55	11	26	31¼	30⅛	30⅞—	⅛
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		191	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
13	11⅛	TWA pf 2		6	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
13	7⅛	TranWF .16	8	16	12	11⅝	11⅝	
10¼	6	Transam .52	15	287	7¾	9½	9⅝+	⅛
23½	17½	Tranlnc 1.64	7	3	21½	21½	21½	
9¼	7¼	Tranlco .80	13	120	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
7¾	5⅛	Transcon .45	6	350	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅝	4½	TranOh .20r	5	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
19⅝	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	7	55	19	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
28½	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	12	1080	27¾	27¼	27⅝	
34½	29	Travelr pf 2		5	36	35⅝	36 +	½
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		120	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
21⅞	15	TriCon 1.25e		55	21⅞	21½	21½—	¼
4⅞	2⅜	TriSou Mtge		17	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
16	11⅝	Triaind .90a	3	14	13½	13¼	13½+	⅛
13	5⅛	TrianPlc .40	89	2	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
26⅝	9½	TrinityInd 1	6	616	30½	25⅝	30 +	3⅝
25⅞	13¾	Tropican .20	22	96	25⅞	25	25⅞+	⅛
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	9	231	25⅝	25½	25⅞+	⅛
62¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		1	60½	60½	60½+	½
66	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		4	65½	64½	64½—	1
12⅛	7⅝	TuconG .96	7	147	11⅝	11	11⅛—	⅛
15⅝	5⅛	TwenCen .40	12	160	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
12⅝	3½	TycoLb .10e	11	39	17⅝	17¼	17½—	⅛
24⅞	13½	TylerCp .60	5	50	23¼	22¼	23¼+	¼

U

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25¼	13⅝	UAL In .60a	8	479	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞+	⅜
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	27	22⅝	22	22¼	
13⅞	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	7	11	14	13¾	14	
26¼	25	UGI pf2.75		z470	26½	26¼	26¼—	⅛
12	3½	UMC Ind 1	8	161	12⅛	12	12½+	½
3	1½	UMET Tr		13	2¼	2	2½+	⅛
10½	9	Unarco .50	3	80	9¼	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
47¼	32½	UniNV 2.95a	9	1	43	43	43 —	¼
10⅞	6¾	UnBanc .84b	8	96	10½	10¼	10¼—	¼
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	112	67¾	65⅞	67¼	
64½	49⅛	UnCarb 2.40	7	366	61¾	60⅝	61¼+	½
13⅝	8	UnCom 1.23	19	22	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
8½	2½	Union Corp	12	53	7¾	7½	7⅝	
13⅝	9¾	Un Elec 1.28	8	111	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
83	67⅞	UnEl 7lpf 8		z1	76	76	76 +	2
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		z1	69	69	69 +	⅜
37	30½	UnEl pf3 50		y10	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞+	1⅛
26⅞	23¼	UnEl pf2 72		x34	25¼	24⅞	25	
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	10	8	4⅛	4	4 +	⅛
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 1 20	6	256	50¾	49¼	50 +	½
65⅞	43	UOCa pf2 50		69	65	63⅝	65 +	¾
82¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	14	140	74⅝	73¾	73⅞—	⅜
10	6⅜	Uniroyal .70	7	146	9¾	9½	9⅝	
81¾	64½	Unirval pf 8		z120	78	73	78 +	⅞
8	3½	Unit Brands		142	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅞	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		7	6½	6⅞	6½	
8¼	6	UnitCp .70e		103	8¼	7⅝	8¼+	½
8⅞	4⅝	U FinCal .20	7	41	8	7¾	8 +	⅜
12⅞	6¾	UnGasP .72	10	107	12	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
		Un Guarnty	75	100	11	10¾	10⅞	
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	17	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
11⅝	6½	UnitInd .36b	8	36	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
7¼	4⅝	UnitIn pf.42		59	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5¼	1⅞	UnitInn .10		7	4⅞	4	4½	
12¼	9½	UJerBk 1.04	8	21	10⅞	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
17½	12	UnitMM .60	8	33	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
20	8	Un Nuclr	236	161	19¼	18⅝	19	
2⅞	1½	UnitPk Min		7	2	2	2	
15	6	UnitRefg .43	6	43	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛—	⅛
36⅞	25⅝	USFidG 2.43	14	60	36⅝	35	36⅝—	⅛
17½	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		8	15¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
21½	14½	USGyps 1.60	15	175	21⅜	19¾	20⅛+	⅜
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		4	24⅝	24	24⅛+	⅛
7½	2⅜	US Home		289	7⅜	7	7⅜+	⅜
5	2½	US Ind .33r		1677	5½	5	5⅛+	½
14	9¼	USLeasg .24	11	1031	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅜
4⅞	2½	US Rltylnv		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19½	7⅝	US Shoe .95	7	39	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	¼
67⅝	37½	US Stl 2.80	5	210	61¾	60¾	61 —	¼
20⅝	12¾	USTobac .90	13	116	20¾	20⅜	20⅜+	⅜
60⅞	31¼	Unit Tech 2	8	257	59⅛	57⅞	57⅞—	¼
140⅛	86½	UnTech pf 8		117	134¾	132½	134¾+	1¾
15	12½	UnTel 1.08	10	127	15	14⅝	14¾—	⅛
2	7-16	UniTel wt		114	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
20¾	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		19	18¾	18⅝	18½—	⅛
9⅞	2½	Unitrode Co	13	136	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
30¼	16¼	Univar 1.40	4	8	29¾	29½	29¾+	⅝
41¼	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	2	39½	39¼	39½+	½
18	11½	UOP .90	6	127	15¾	15⅝	15½	
53	30	Upjohn .96	16	405	40	39¾	40 +	⅛
17¼	10	USLIFE .30	7	214	15⅜	14⅞	15 —	⅛
10⅛	8½	UslifeF .96a		43	10½	10⅛	10¼	
21¼	12	USM stpl 20	5	29	21⅛	21¼	21½—	⅜
74⅞	29½	UtahIntl 1	19	49	71	70⅛	70½—	⅞
28⅞	23¼	UtahPL 2.36	9	49	28⅝	28	28 —	⅜
24	17	UV Ind 15	4	57	24½	23⅝	23⅞	
30	20½	UV In pf1.26		1	27¼	27¼	27¼—	1¾

V

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18½	6½	Varian .20	15	417	17⅞	16½	16¾—	¾
27⅞	23½	Veeder 1.72	6	2	24¾	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3	Vendo Co		34	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
6½	5	Venice .20	31	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		15	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
33¼	21½	Vetco Offsh	18	105	37¾	37¼	37½+	⅜
24¾	13⅞	VF Corp 1	9	24	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
10	5¼	Viacom Int	11	54	8⅛	8	8⅛+	¼
7⅝	4½	VicCmp .25p		15	5	4⅞	5	
13⅝	10	VaEPw 1.19	7	331	12⅞	12⅝	12½	
88	70	VaEP pf8 84		z150	83	83	83	
77½	62	VaEP pf7 72		z230	72	71½	72	
77	57½	VaEP pf7 45		z200	74	74	74	
53	41	VaEP pf5		z270	50	50	50	
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80		z10	46½	46½	46½+	½
7¾	3¼	Vornado Inc	14	33	5¾	5½	5¾	
14⅞	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	14	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
36	25½	VulMat 1.80	7	7	36½	36	36	

W

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	10	26	23¾	23¼	23¼—	⅛
4⅝	2½	WachRl .04p		39	4¼	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	41	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
44	27⅛	WlkrA 1.49a	11	17	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞+	⅛
25½	14⅝	WaltBus .55	9	6	22¾	22⅝	22¾+	⅛
10⅝	6	WalMur .60	5	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
22	16	WalM pf1.70		2	20½	20¼	20½+	½
24⅝	9½	WalMart .12	25	34	25¾	25⅜	25⅝—	⅛
15¾	6⅝	WangL .08e	18	85	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Ward Foods	30	16	10¾	10½	10¾	
10⅞	7¼	Warnaco .80	10	115	10⅜	9¾	10½+	⅜
8½	4¾	WrnerCo .50	7	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20¼	8¼	WrnCom .50	9	454	21⅞	20⅝	21⅞+	1⅛
70½	40	WrnC pf4.75		5	75	71½	75 +	5
40½	17	WrnC pf1 25		3	41¾	41½	41½+	1
38½	25	WarnerL .92	18	171	37⅞	36⅝	37⅛+	⅜
22¾	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	9	20	21¾	20½	20½—	1½
20¾	12	WashGs 1.88	5	16	19¼	19⅛	19⅛—	⅜
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅝	12¾	WashStl 7a	4	2	14½	14½	14½+	½
19⅞	16⅛	WasWat 1.52	9	8	19⅞	19¼	19¼—	⅛
11½	4	Waste Mgmt	13	145	10¾	11⅛	11½+	¼
37⅝	31⅞	WatknJ .20e	24	73	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛+	⅜
4⅞	3	WayGos .40	21	13	5	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
15½	9	WayG pf1.60		2	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅜
7⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit	6	12	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10¼	Wean pf.94k		2	14½	14½	14½	
7⅞	4⅞	Weathrd .40	6	5	6⅝	6½	6½	
5⅛	2⅛	Webb Del E	12	63	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6¼	WellMcL .60	8	9	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
21⅞	15	WeisMkt .60	9	29	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
1½	⅜	Welbilt Corp		21	1⅛	1	1	
20½	17⅝	WellFno .96	7	22	19½	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
8⅛	3½	WellFM .10p		32	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
13	9⅝	WescoF .60	7	2	11¾	11¾	11¾+	⅛
23	18⅞	WstctTr 1.80	7	2	21½	21¼	21⅛+	⅛
52	45	WtPP pf3.60		z20	50	50	50	
38½	18⅞	WstPtPep 2	7	39	38¼	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	8	131	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
27⅞	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	7	33	24½	24⅝	24⅛—	⅛
18¾	7⅜	WnCo NAm	13	295	19	18	18⅞+	⅝
8⅞	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	85	7¾	7¼	7¾+	½
14⅝	8½	WnPubln .60	6	9	14	13⅝	13¾—	⅛
15¾	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	53	331	14⅝	14⅛	14½—	⅛
19⅝	9½	WestnEl .97	52	2468	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
31	19¼	Wstvco 1.43	5	53	28½	28	28¼+	⅛
17	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	2	16¼	16½	16½—	⅛
42¼	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	23	299	41⅞	41	41¼+	¼
21⅞	10⅛	WhelFry .40	14	174	22¼	21⅛	22¼+	1¼
31⅞	18	WhelP 1.40e	1	34	24⅝	25⅝	25⅞	
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z10	58	58	58	
50¼	41	WhelPit pf 5		z100	48½	47¼	48½+	½
28½	15⅛	Whirlpool .30	47	128	29⅛	28⅜	28⅞+	⅜
22⅞	8¾	WhitCon .60	7	91	22⅝	22⅞	22½	
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		6	35	35	35	
12⅝	7⅞	WhiteM .10p	5	94	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞—	⅛
4¼	1⅝	Whittaker	11	372	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
15	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	8	50	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
4½	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	10	4	4⅛	4	4⅛+	¼
37⅞	25⅞	WilmsCo .40	7	454	32⅞	32½	33⅞+	1⅛
54	29¾	WilmsCo wt		15	45½	44¾	45½+	⅞
67	46	Wilms pf.82		1	60	60	60 +	⅝
29⅞	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	14	102	40	39⅛	39¼	
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		1265	6	5⅞	6 +	⅝
29½	25½	WiscEl 1.92	11	19	27½	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
102	89½	WisE pf8.90		z250	98	97½	97½	
19⅞	17⅝	Wisc Gas wi		75	17½	17⅛	17½—	⅛
15⅛	11⅞	WiscPS 1.28	9	26	15¾	15⅝	15½—	⅛
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	6	25	25	24¼	24⅞+	⅜
3¼	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	13	27	3	2⅝	3	
16¾	6⅛	Womecto .56	10	77	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	¼
23⅞	7	WoodsCp .49	11	62	22½	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
17¼	9⅞	Wolwth 1.20	8	113	16½	16¼	16⅜—	⅛
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		1	27¼	27¼	27¼+	¼
4⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	
64⅝	41⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	13	4	63½	62¼	63½+	1⅛
5½	3⅝	Wurlitzer		5	5⅞	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Wyly Corp		118	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛

X

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
87½	50¾	XeroxCo 1	17	595	71⅛	69⅝	71 +	1⅝
12⅛	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	6	36	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	

Y

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12	4½	Yates Ind	8	69	11⅝	11¼	11½+	⅛
13	9¼	YngSDr .60a	5	23	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛

Z

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19¼	9¾	ZaleCorp .76	9	139	19⅞	18	19⅞+	1¾
15	9	Zale pfA .80		27	15¼	14½	15¼+	1⅛
37⅞	22⅞	Zapata .60a	5	114	36¼	35½	35⅞+	¼
70	47	Zapata pf 2		4	70	70	70	
6	2¾	Zayre Corp		52	5¾	5½	5⅝+	⅛
28½	10	ZenithRad 1	117	147	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
12¾	4½	Zurn Ind .32	15	176	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅜

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividends are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8½	4½	AAR Cp .20	6	4	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	9	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
4¼	3¼	Aberden Pet	11	1	4	4	4 —	¼
1¾	1⅛	Acme Haml	12	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4	1¾	Action Ind	7	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	¼
2½	¾	Adam Russl	14	7	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
1⅞	7-16	ADM Indust		8	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e	12	41	12¾	12¼	12¾+	⅜
3¼	2	A&EPlast P	5	91	3¾	3⅜	3⅜+	⅜
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	10	659	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅜
6⅞	2⅝	AeroFlo .15e	13	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅛	1¼	Aeronca Inc		7	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
3	1⅛	AffilCap .68t	10	7	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
7-16	⅛	Affil Cap wt		25	5-16	5-16	5-16+1-16	
7⅛	5⅛	Affil Pub .40	6	11	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
2	1	AIC Photo		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
5⅝	1½	Aiken Ind	9	28	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7⅞	3½	AirpcEl .10e	5	22	7½	7	7 —	⅜
47	15¾	AjaxM 1.07e	8	9	45⅝	45	45⅝+	⅜
25	15¼	AlanWd .25p	1	4	16¼	15¾	15¾—	½
6⅛	2⅞	Alaska Airl	10	28	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
2	⅜	Alba Waldn		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
11⅞	5⅜	Alcolc .12e	6	16	9½	9⅜	9½+	⅛
5½	3⅛	Alleghy Airl		40	5	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
25	21½	AllegA pfC 3		6	21½	21½	21½—	⅛
7⅞	3¼	Alleg Cp wt		29	6½	6⅞	6½—	⅛
6	4½	AllanTr .24e	3	7	6¼	5⅞	6¼+	½
2⅝	1⅞	Allied Art	17	14	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
16⅝	13¼	AlldThr 1.30	7	2	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	olpha Ind		3	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
4½	1¾	Allamil Cp	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp	50	50	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
6¼	2¼	Altec Crp pf		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
12¼	6½	AlterFds .50	5	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼—	⅛
13¾	3¾	AMAX wt		27	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Amco Ind	4	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
5⅝	1¾	AHossLL wt		199	5	4⅞	4⅞	
7¾	4¼	Am Agroncs	7	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
8	5	AmBiltrt .50	8	6	8	8	8	
11⅝	10	AmBusP .26	10	2	10¾	10¾	10¾+	⅛
5¾	2¾	Am. Fletch		5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
15⅞	9⅝	A GarPd .30	6	24	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
6⅛	3¾	Am Intl Pict	6	33	5¾	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16¼	7¾	AMaizeA .40	6	245	17¾	16⅝	17¾+	1½
15⅝	8⅝	AMaizeB .40	6	43	17¼	16	17¼+	1½
45	27	Am Mf 2.70e	5	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		14	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
34⅛	27½	AmPetrof 2	4	4	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Am Plan Cp		1	2	2	2	
5½	2⅞	A Precs .25e	9	38	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		8	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		3	1⅞	1½	1⅞+	⅛
4½	2	A SafEq .11t	20	32	4½	4⅜	4½	
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		5	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
11⅞	4⅞	AMIC Cp	8	12	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
4⅛	1⅝	AndreR .13e	13	74	4⅝	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	8	89	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
12½	4¼	Anixter .16	5	353	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅜
6	1½	Anken .10e	9	8	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	½
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .30t	8	26	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	1½	Appild Data	13	6	2¼	2½	2½—	¼
24½	12⅝	Aquil Ca .30	20	3	24⅛	24	24⅛+	¼
7¼	5	Ariz CL .10e		61	8	7⅝	8 +	⅜
6¼	4½	ArzCol pf.48		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅞	6¾	ArminCp .12	6	56	19¾	18¼	19¾+	1
5¼	2¾	Arrow Elect	3	12	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
6¼	3⅛	Arundel .49t		12	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
9½	4¾	Arwood .25e	3	20	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	½
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	8	41	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
9⅝	5⅝	AshlooOil Can	9	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞—	
1	5-16	Askin Svc		13	15-16	⅞	15-16+5-16	
8¼	4⅝	Aspro .40b	5	14	8¼	7⅞	8¼+	½
4⅛	2⅞	Atalnta .05p	30	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1	½	Atco Ind	29	25	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅝	¾	ATI Inc	3	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅝	½	AticoMtg wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		126	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅜
8¼	7¼	Atlas CM B	11	19	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		45	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
22¾	12⅞	Augatinc .16	14	37	18	16⅞	16⅞—	1¼
16¼	10⅛	Austral Oil	17	59	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
8	4⅛	AutoTrn .58t	20	5	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Auto Bldg	15	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Autmat Rad		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7½	4¼	AutmSvc .20	8	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	¼
42	21⅝	AutoSw .84a	15	7	44	42½	44 +	2
25½	9⅛	AVC Cp .82t	5	19	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞+	¾
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		16	2⅞	2¾	2¾+	⅛
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	7	8	5¾	5¼	5¾+	½

B

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8¼	4½	BadgrMt .50	9	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9⅝	3⅛	BakerM .15t	9	10	9¼	8⅞	9¼+	⅝
6	4	BaldwS .44e		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		3	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
15-16	⅛	BangPun wt		25	¾	¾	¾+1-16	
10⅝	4⅝	BanstrCll Lt		211	9⅛	8¼	9 +	¾
3½	1⅞	Banner .04	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2½	1½	Barclay .04e	8	5	2	2	2	
3⅛	1⅞	BarcoCa .10	6	2	3	3	3	
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		6	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
8¼	4⅞	Bernwel Ind		28	7¾	7½	7½—	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Barry R .24t	6	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	4¾	BarryWr .40	6	45	6½	6¼	6½+	½
1⅞	1	Bartell Med		15	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Barth Sp .20	10	15	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	23	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅝	1¼	Baruch Fost	19	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	¼
9⅛	4½	BasinPet Cp	8	121	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
10⅝	7⅞	BayrkUt .72		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	6	59	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
1⅞	13-16	BelsctR .05t	50	1	1½	1½	1½	
7-16	⅛	BenSlMg wt		2	7-16	7-16	7-16+1-16	
6½	3	Benrus Crp	10	40	6	5⅞	6	
4⅝	1⅝	Berg Ent		2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
8⅞	2½	Berg Bruns	20	45	8⅝	8	8⅛—	¼
15⅝	9¾	Brg B pf1.15		1	15½	15½	15½—	¼
2½	1⅛	BernzOmat		11	2	2	2	
5¾	2½	BervenC .12	53	5	4⅝	4½	4½	
4¾	1⅝	BethCp .10e	6	8	4	4	4	
2½	1	Beverly Ent		7	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5¾	Bic Pen .36	12	47	13	12	13 +	1⅛
25	12¾	Big Ber 1.20	5	8	24	24	24 —	⅜
7¼	3⅛	BigVSv .10e	6	1	7	7	7 —	¼
14⅞	9⅞	BinkMf .80a	3	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
10¾	5⅞	BinnySm .60	9	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅞	3½	Blessings		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3¼	1½	Blount .08	7	6	3½	3½	3½	
3¼	1¾	Bluebird Inc	5	33	3⅛	3	3	
7⅞	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	6	8	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
13	5	BoltBer .20e	10	33	11⅞	11½	11⅞—	⅛
14½	4½	Bowne .20	11	6	13⅛	13	13⅛	
17⅞	9⅞	BowVall .10	25	12	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
25½	7⅞	BradRa .05e	11	52	24⅞	24	24⅞+	⅛
18⅞	6½	BradldC .30	20	35	11	11	11	
3¼	1⅞	ranch .05e	23	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅝	3⅞	BraniffAr wt		56	8	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
14⅝	10	Brascn A 1b	3	37	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
13½	10	BraunEn .52	6	5	13¾	13½	13⅝+	¼
4¼	2¼	Breeze Corp		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25¼	17½	Brewer 1.20	3	92	21⅜	21	21⅜+	⅛
5⅞	11-16	BroDart Ind	20	21	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
9	4	Brooks P .20	6	11	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
3⅝	2	BrownCo wt		26	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
13½	8	BrnF A .52b	9	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
14⅛	8¼	BrnF B .52b	10	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅜
5½	4½	BrwnF pf.40		20	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
2¼	1⅛	BRT Rl .28e		23	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
⅝	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		17	¼	3-16	3-16	
3½	1⅞	Buehler Cp	6	15	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
7	4½	Buell In .30b	5	17	7	7	7½+	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Buildex .32	5	3	5	4⅞	5	
12	7½	Bundy 1.08		4	11½	11¼	11½+	⅜
4⅞	1½	Burgess Ind	14	95	4½	4⅛	4½+	½
14⅝	5¾	BurnsInt .60	11	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	½
6½	2⅞	Bush Univ	20	10	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6	Butlerint .50	4	51	10½	9⅞	10½+	⅝
23⅞	14¼	Buttes G Oil	5	312	22¾	21½	22⅝+	⅝

C

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7¾	1⅝	Cablcom Gn	10	11	7¾	6⅞	7¼+	½
5⅞	1¼	Cagles In A		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6¼	Caldor .15b	10	56	13⅝	13¼	13⅜+	⅜
7¾	3⅛	Calcomp		42	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
13½	5	Cal PrtCm 1	10	2	21⅞	12¾	12⅞+	⅜
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	10	40	9¼	9	9 —	¼
4 9-16	2⅞	CaChbA .25e	4	16	4	3⅞	4	
17⅝	9½	Campin .40b	5	115	20¾	19⅝	20½+	1⅝
3 15-16	1⅞	CdnExp GO	18	35	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	Cdn Homsld	31	21	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
7	4	CdnHydr .25	8	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	¼
4¾	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	40	10	4⅝	4	4⅝+	⅝
13⅛	6⅝	CdnOcc .12e	11	12	13	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
1⅛	½	Canveri Int		3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
2½	1⅞	Canoga .10e	7	4	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅜	1⅛	Capehart Cp		31	1⅝	1½	1½—	¼
46⅛	18	Carbnlnd 1a	5	47	42⅛	41½	41⅞+	⅛
6⅞	2½	Caressa .20	8	46	6½	6	6½—	¼
82	57	Carnat 1.20b	14	34	83	81⅝	83 +	1⅝
14⅞	8½	CaroPipl 1	9	21	15½	14⅞	15½+	¾
1¼	⅝	Carr wt		28	⅞	¾	¾	
2½	1¼	Carrols Dev		42	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
17½	16½	CastlAM .80	3	2	16¾	16¾	16¾+	¼
15½	11⅝	CastlFd 1.20		14	15½	15	15½+	½
1⅜	1¼	Castleton In	41	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
8	2⅝	Castlwd Int	9	30	7⅝	7¼	7¼+	⅜
14½	6½	Cavitron Cp	13	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
2⅝	1	CDI Corp	5	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft	19	17	1¾	1½	1¾+	⅛
38	31½	CenM pf3.50		z50	36	35⅝	35½—	1⅝
4¼	3¼	ContSec .30e		17	4⅛	4½	4½+	⅛
4¼	2¾	Cenvill Com		12	3¾	3½	3¾+	⅛
2¾	1¾	Certified Cp	4	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13-16	⅛	Certron Cp		32	¾	11-16	¾	
1⅞	1	Cetec Corp	10	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅞	3	ChadMill .40	8	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		345	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
12⅝	8½	CHB Fd .57t	4	54	10½	9⅞	10⅛+	⅝
5⅝	2⅛	CHC Cp .30t	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Chem Exp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
20½	16¼	ChiRiv 1.60a	9	2	20½	20	20½	
2⅛	1¼	Chicken Unl		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅞	7½	Chieftn Dev	143	32	10	9¾	10	
12⅞	2⅞	Child World	10	43	10	9⅞	10 +	¼
2	11-16	Christian Co	29	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
1⅛	⅛	ClMtgGr wt		11	5-16	5-16	5-16	
4¾	2	Cinema Fiv	10	3	4½	4½	4½	
3⅞	1⅛	Cinerama		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	5¼	Circle K .30	7	30	7	6⅞	7	
5⅛	3½	Citation .40	6	12	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
1⅞	13-16	Citiz Finl		180	⅞	¾	13-16	
1	¼	CitizMtgl wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16+1-16	
7⅝	4⅛	CityGsFl .60	6	4	7	7	7	
12⅞	8½	CK Petrolm	8	26	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	½
3⅛	1½	ClarkC .05e	3	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
9	4	Clark Gr .30	9	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
8½	2⅞	Clarkson .16	8	104	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞+	⅝
V 5¼	3	Clarostat	8	3	4½	4¼	4½+	
8¼	5½	Clausng .59e	4	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4¾	1¼	CMI Corp	14	300	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅜
7	2½	CMI Inv wt		15	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅞	3	Coachmn In	22	116	17⅝	16	17¼+	⅝
6½	4⅛	CoftMat .40r	8	4	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3½	1¼	Cohu In .15r	39	28	3⅝	3¼	3½	
9⅞	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	40	7¾	7¾	7¾	
14⅞	5¼	Coleman .44	35	128	15	14⅞	15 +	¾
4⅛	2¼	Colon Coml		13	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	¼
5¼	2⅝	ColwellC .28		10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	14	160	20½	19¾	20¾+	⅜
3⅛	2½	Com Grp .14	4	14	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12⅞	8¼	ComlAlll .30	9	16	12⅝	11¾	11¾—	⅝
16¼	11⅛	ComlMH .60	2	10	14⅝	13¾	14⅝+	¼
5⅛	1⅞	Comdor BM		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9¼	4¼	CoPsycC .20	8	9	9	8⅞	9 +	¼
19½	14½	ComSv 1.62b	7	1	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
1⅞	¾	Compac Cp		34	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Compo Ind		11	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
1⅞	9-16	CompuDyn	12	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅞	7-16	Comput Inst	50	16	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
8¼	5⅝	Conchem .40	6	31	7¾	7½	7½—	⅛
4½	1⅛	Concrd Fab	9	27	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	4	99	7⅞	7¼	7⅞+	⅝
4¼	3⅝	Connlly Con	5	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9¼	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	12	333	9⅝	8¾	9⅝+	⅝
4¾	3¼	Consyne Cp	9	14	4½	4⅜	4½	
1¼	¾	Cont Mater		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	5⅞	Cook El .40	7	3	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
20	10	Cook Ind .40	4	68	20	18⅞	19¾—	¼
4¾	2⅝	Cooper Jar	30	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
7¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl		134	6¾	6⅛	6½+	⅜
19¾	11¾	Core Labs	10	23	18	17½	17½—	½
22⅞	14	Corenco .80	5	2	15½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
24	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	10	27	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜—	⅜
2⅞	1⅜	Cosco Inc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	20	9	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
4¾	2	Craig Corp	4	12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5¼	2½	CramrE .14t	6	35	5¼	4⅞	5¼+	⅛
2⅛	1	Crest Foam	20	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
36⅛	19⅝	Cross AT .84	14	101	34	34	34	
20⅛	14¾	CwnCPt .60r	3	16	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅜
5⅝	3	Crown In .20	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅞	3	CRS Ds .10e	8	81	10⅛	9⅝	9¾—	½
12⅞	3¾	CrutcR .55e	14	104	8¼	8	8 —	½
15⅝	8¼	CrystlO .40e	7	14	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	½
8¾	7⅛	CSE Cp .48a	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅝
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .28		46	8¼	8	8⅛	
9⅝	6¼	CW Tran .40	5	3	9⅛	9	9	

D

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4	1⅞	Damon Cre	5	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	35	406	6	5⅝	6 +	⅜
37⅝	20	Daniell .28b	8	24	33⅞	32½	33½+	1
43	27¾	Data Dcumt	5	3	34¾	34⅝	34⅝+	¼
6½	2⅝	Dataprod	7	149	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	DayMin .10e	62	16	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	¼
5⅝	¼	DCL Inc		16	9-16	9-16	9-16	
9⅞	5	Del Labs .24	5	16	8¼	8	8 —	¼
1⅞	5-16	DeltaCp Am		24	1⅛	1	1⅛	
14⅞	7⅜	DTalEz .20e	8	38	11¾	10⅞	11⅝+	⅝
2⅝	½	DeRose Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1¾	1	Designcr Jw		2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		30	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	¼
29⅝	18½	DiamM Drll	7	71	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Diebold VC		30	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Digicon Inc	12	36	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	
15¼	7½	DillardSt .40	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
1½	7-16	Diodes Inc		85	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅞	1¾	Discont Fab	6	1	2½	2½	2½	
36½	12⅞	Diversey .70	13	63	37½	35	37½+	1¾
11-16	¼	Divrsf In wt		27	½	7-16	7-16	
33¾	17¼	Dome Petrl	12	69	32	30¾	32 +	1¼
9½	5¾	DowneyS .30	5	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
16⅞	2	DrexUtl 1.20		2	16¾	16½	16¾+	¼
11½	4½	Driver Harr	6	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
1½	½	Dunlop .07e		20	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	2	22	22⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	9	5	7½	7¼	7½—	⅛
4¼	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	10	77	3⅞	3½	3¾	
9⅞	2¼	Dynell .14t	34	89	9⅝	9⅛	9¼+	⅛

E

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅛	¾	Eagle Cloth	18	103	2⅛	1¾	2 +	¼
7⅞	3¼	EriScheb .36	41	250	10	7⅞	9⅞+	1½
16½	8¾	EarthRes 1	8	84	16⅝	16	16¼+	⅛
28½	18⅞	EasonO .10r	11	61	27½	26	27⅛+	1⅝
20⅞	14½	Estn C 1.10a	4	5	18⅝	18⅛	18¼—	⅝
1¾	⅝	Eckmar Cp	150	5	1½	1½	1½	
10¾	3½	Ecodyne	15	111	10¾	10⅝	10⅝+	½
23½	16½	Edgilon .50r	3	11	21⅝	20½	21⅞+	½
4⅞	1	Edmos Cp		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7	2⅝	Edo Corp	11	2	6¾	6¾		
12½	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	7	93	12⅛	12⅛		
3⅝	2½	Egan Mc .20	5	3	3	2⅞		
7⅝	3½	EnrnhPh .10	6	12	5⅝	5½		
5¼	1⅝	Elcor Chm	13	47	5⅛	5		
6¾	2⅞	El Hose .40	6	4	6⅛	6⅛		
3⅝	1¾	ElAudD .21t	4	7	2⅝	2½		
11½	8½	Electrog .80	7	1	9⅞	9⅝		
2¼	1	Elect Assist	7	10	1⅞	1⅝		
10¾	5⅝	ElecEng .32	5	6	10⅝	10		
3⅞	15-16	Elect Resch	32	29	4	3⅝		
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	10	1	18¾	18¾		
12⅝		ELT .10e	5	3	12¾	11¾		
8⅝	4½	ErnstEC .44	6	11	8⅝	8½		
7	2⅞	Espey Mfg	30	2	6	6		
6	2⅛	Esq Rad El	4	2	5	5		
8½	2½	EssexCh .20	8	207	8¾	8⅛		
4¼	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	3	11	3⅛	3⅛		
8¼	4⅝	EvanAr .10b	6	20	9	7¾		
6	2⅞	Execufn .23t		3	5⅝	5		

F

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	1¼	Fab Ind	15	8	5			
8	3¼	Fabien .40b	8	3	5			
15½	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	11	14	15⅝	15⅛		
1¾	⅞	Fabrics Nat	7	1	1½			
4⅛	2½	Fairfld Nob	17	10	4			
34½	16¼	FalconS .40	4	41	32			
5¼	1½	Fam Dol Str	59	3	4⅞			
3¼	⅞	Family Rec	6	2	3⅛			
9	3⅝	FannyF .42t	22	2	6⅝			
9¼	7¼	FayDrg .06e	10	2	7¾			
3⅝		FDI Inc .01e		14	2⅞			
5	2	Fed Resrccs		147	4⅞			
22½	16¼	FedMart .60	6	2	19½			
11½	8½	Felmnt .12e	10	42	10⅝			
6	2⅞	Felsway .32	6	13	5⅝			
3⅞	2	Fibrebrd wt		5	3⅝			
11⅝	4	FidelG 1.25e	7	15	9⅝			
2	5-32	FidelcGr wt		1				
1⅞	⅝	Film Cp Am		8	1⅝			
6¾	2¾	Filmways	6	79	5⅝			
15¾	5⅞	FinSanB .20	7	50	12			
6⅝	2⅞	FinGen .25b	11	8	6⅝			
6¼	4¼	FinGnA .36b		28	6⅝			
9⅞	6½	Fst Conn 1	7	4	8½			
4⅝	2¼	FstDenv Ml		4	2⅞			
⅜	⅛	Fst Denv wt		5	3-16			
1½	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		8	⅞			
9⅞	6⅝	FstSLSh .12	6	31	6⅞			
4⅞	1¾	Fst Va Mtg		27	2			
⅜		FstVaMt wt		30	¼			
7⅞	3½	Fstmark .24	7	4	5			
14⅞	4⅞	FischrP .48t	11	33	14⅝			
1⅞	⅞	Flock Ind		6	1⅞			
2¼	1⅞	Fla Capital		4	22			
4⅞	2⅞	FlaRck .10e	21	4	3⅝			
14⅛	8¼	Flewers .32	7	6	12⅞			
20¾	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	11	11	20⅝			
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	6	79	20¾			
5⅝	3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	2	5¾			
10¼	5	Foote Minl	5	5	10			
35	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		1	34¾			
72½	57½	ForeCan 5e	5	z270	75			
6¼	3	Forest City		4	5⅞			
5⅞	1⅝	Forest Labs		4	5⅛			
9¼	5	FoxStaP .36	9	4	8⅝			
4½	2	Franklin Rl		3	2⅝			
8⅝	5	FrankNu .32	8	8	7⅝			
10⅞	7¾	Frantz .56a	5	6	10⅝			
34	21⅝	Fresnillo 1b	6	30	29⅝			
5	4½	Friedm 18a	2	30	5⅝			
13⅛	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	10	2	11½			
14⅞	6⅞	Frigitronic	27	147	13⅝			
9½	5	Frischs .30b	8	1	7¾			
5½	3⅝	Frontier Air	5	17	5			
2½	1⅝	FrontAir wt		4	2⅝			

G

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅛	4¼	Gabriel .05e	6	7	7¾			
6⅝	1½	Galaxy Cpt		40	6⅝			
9¼	5	Garan .32a	7	6	9⅝			
4⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp	17	16	3¾			
5	3	Garind .07p	3	12	3⅝			
	⅞	Gaylord Nat		7	1¾			
37	14¼	Gearhart .40	11	109	35¾			
1¾	10-16	Gen Buildrs		9	1½			
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		8	1⅛			
1	⅛	Gen Resrcs		26	¼			
7	2⅝	Generics Cp	16	26	7¼			
4¼	1⅝	Genge Inc		25	3⅛			
2⅝	1	Genisco Tch	10	1	2¼			
2¼	1¼	Geon Ind		88	3¼			
4⅞	1½	Gerber Sci		12	3⅝			
15⅞	8¼	GiantFd .80	7	7	15¾			
15⅝	9	Giant Y .40a	27	42	10¾			
1⅛	9-16	Gilbert Cos	13	10	1			
2⅞	1¼	Gladding Cp		14	2⅞			
4⅝	1⅞	Glasreck Pr		8	3⅛			
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	27	29⅝			
63⅝	34⅞	Glatfl pf2.50		1	54½			
5⅝	3⅞	Glen Ger .16	13	11	5½			
8	4¼	GlenDis .23t	16	3	7⅝			
9½	3½	Globelnd .40	7	10	8⅝			
9½	4¾	Glosser .26	5	3	8⅝			
11¾	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	1	10¾			
4⅝	3	Gldblatt .24	47	2	3¼			
24⅝	13	Golden Cycl	36	61	20⅞			
5	1¾	Gold W Mob		1	4½			
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		110	1⅝			
4⅞	1⅛	GoodLS .10		8	3¾			
4⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		67	4⅝			
3⅝	1¾	Gorin Strs	12	16	4			
16	10	GormR .90a	8	14	16⅝			
3¾	2¼	Gouldinc wt		9	3⅝			
29⅝	17¾	Grainger .30	22	142	27⅝			
6⅛	3⅛	GrandA .05e	11	3	6¼			
8⅞	6	GrandCtl .20	8	1	8			
5¼	7-16	Granite Mgt		22	4			
4	2⅛	GtAm Ind		4	21			
4⅝	2½	GtBasin Pet	39	148	3⅞			
29⅝	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	13	116	25⅝			
3	2¾	GtLakR .25t	15	2	3⅜			
7	3⅞	GtScotS .10r	6	10	5¾			
3⅞	⅞	Greenman	9	33	3⅝			
6¾	2⅝	GreerHy .12	5	1	5⅞			
5⅞	3⅞	GREIT .40		9	5			
3½	1⅞	Greyhd C	23	2	3			
15¾	7½	GRI Cp .40	3	12	8⅞			
8	4⅛	Grow C .32b	7	4	7⅞			
1⅝	½	Gruen Ind		6	1⅝			
1½	10-16	GSC En .42c	17	10	1⅛			
1⅞	1	GTI Corp		2	1½			
6¼	4⅝	GuardCh .40	12	6	5			
5	2	Guilnor .20	538	12	5⅛			
⅝	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		13	¼			
32⅝	23⅝	Gulf Can .30	9	3	31			
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRes Fin	3	11	4⅝			
9⅞	4¾	Glistrm LD	9	12	6⅝			

H

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	6¼	HallsMot .46	3	20	7⅞			
4⅛	2½	HampD .15e	4	35	3⅞			
12½	7½	Hanovr Petr	13	10	10⅞			
6¾	3⅞	HanvSq .53p	3	25	4⅝			
19¼	5⅝	Harmn .20b	7	163	20			
16	6⅝	HertzMt Cp	21	32	15⅝			
1⅞	⅞	Harvey Grp		2				
3⅞	1⅝	Hasbro Ind	65	4	3¼			
6⅝	5	Hasting .40a	6	6	6			
5⅝	3⅝	HawaiA .18r	3	4	4⅝			
5⅝	2¼	Health Chm	6	5	5⅛			
3⅝	2⅞	HealthM .30	4	3	3⅝			
2⅝	11-16	Heinick Inst	31	25	2			

(Continued on next page.)

Market Summary

July 14, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Gulf Oil	373,700	22½	+ ½
Searle GD	336,900	18⅞	+ ¾
Pan Am	279,800	4⅜	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	273,000	28¼	+ ⅞
Levitz Frnit	272,300	6⅛	+ ⅝
Westgh El	246,800	18⅞	+ ⅜
CoastSl Gas	211,800	10	—1
Citicorp	203,400	36⅞	— ⅛
FlaPowLt	171,900	25⅛	+ ⅛
US Indust	167,700	5½	+ ½
Howrd John	162,800	15	
Sony Corp	162,100	12½	+ ⅛
Chrysler	160,500	14⅞	+ ⅛
Damon Cp	159,100	16½	+ ⅜
Apco Oil	155,700	19⅞	— ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	21.90	22.21
Advances	890	780
Declines	558	652
Unchanged	410	410
Total issues	1858	1842
New 1975 highs	213	143
New 1975 lows	7	5

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	93,600	39½	
Aegis Corp	65,900	1⅞	+ ⅜
Texstar Cp	56,200	3⅛	+ ⅛
McCull Oil	50,300	5⅞	
US Filter	48,100	14⅝	+ ⅛
NY Times A	46,300	12⅝	+ ¾
Damson Oil	40,600	6	+ ⅜
Permaner	35,400	2½	+ ⅛
Anixter Br	35,300	12¼	+ ⅜
Champ Ho	34,500	4¾	

Approx total stock sales 3,390,000
Stock sales hear ago 1,865,580

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
96.14	95.27	96.14	+0.87

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	870.70	880.71	865.22	875.86	+ 4.77
20 Trn	172.69	174.12	171.05	172.69	+ 0.20
15 Util	84.59	85.12	83.84	84.71	+ 0.23
65 Stk	265.51	268.26	263.64	266.71	+ 1.08

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	107.56	105.63	106.92	+0.62
15 Railroads	39.33	38.72	39.05	—0.10
60 Utilities	44.93	44.14	44.64	+0.14
500 Stocks	95.69	93.83	94.66	—0.15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	50.99	50.73	50.99	+0.28
Industrials	56.70	56.38	56.70	+0.35
Transportation	33.90	33.77	33.93	+0.15
Utilities	33.49	33.37	33.48	+0.08
Finance	43.94	43.01	53.94	+0.13

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 11	223,186	409,718	1,459
July 10	268,014	455,877	1,518
July 9	243,478	442,262	1,621
July 8	195,933	376,846	1,787
July 7	209,313	360,515	2,037
July 3	197,298	362,270	3,247

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	39.80
Albert Heijn	97
Algembank	341.50
Amrobank	74.80
A'dam	137
Fokker	39.10
Heineken	151
H.V.A.	52.60
Holl-Am-H	58.20
Hoogovens	54
K.L.M.	55.40
Pakhoed	153
Philips new	25.40
Robeco	186.50
Rolinco	134.50
Royal Dutch	96
Unilever	106.80
Van Ommer	266.50
Ver Mach	187

Brussels

Arbed	4,080
Brux-Lamb	2,140
Cock Ougree	1,016
Electrobel	N.A.
GB-Inno-BM	1,950
Hoboken	4,090
Pétrofina	5,270
Ph. Gevaert	1,174
Soc. Générale	2,815
Solvay	2,620
Un Minière	1,376

Frankfurt

AEG	75.20
BASF	139.70
Bayer	114.40
Commerzbk	215
Cont. Gummi	77
Daimler	308.50
Demag	208.50
DeutBank	330.50
DresdeBk	251
Hoechst	128.20
Goto Aktier	71.50
Hoesch	51.10
Karstadt	493
Kaufhof	280
KHD	163.50
Lufthansa	62.30
Mannesmann	278
Metallgesell	229
Neckermann	106.50
Rheinstahl	57.50
RWE new	117
Schering	410
Siemens	274
Thyssen	77.80
Veba	93
Volkswagen	107

*Ex-dividend.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.71
Anglo-Am	£22.00
Barclay Bk	2.58
Beecham Gr	2.79
BICC	1.14
Boots	1.88
Bowater	1.37
Brit-Am Tob	3.15
Brit. Oxyg	0.45
Brit. Pet	5.33
BLMC	Unq.
Burmah	0.31
Cadbury-Sch	0.44½
Chartered	1.82
Gold Fields	2.51
Courtaulds	1.18
Daggafont	0.16
DeBeer D	3.26
Decca Rec	1.94
Distillers	1.40
Dunlop	0.46
E Muslind	1.73
GEC	1.23
FreeStGed	£30⅝
GKN	2.20
Glaxo Gr	3.43
Gt Un St	1.43
Guinness	1.12
Hawker-Sidd	2.56
Hudson Bay	£12.50
Imp Chem	2.56
Imps	0.65½
Mar&Spen	1.94
MetalBox	2.29
Nichols	0.34
Plessey	0.72
Rand Mines	3.20
Rank Org	1.47
Royal Dutch	£27.50
R.T.Z.	1.87
Shell	3.07
Thorn (A)	1.52
Tube Invest	—
Union Carb	5.35
Vickers	1.36
War L3½	£25.75
West Deep	£20.25
West Driet	£45.00
West Hold	£36.50
West Min	1.62
Woolworth	0.44½
ZCI	0.52½

Milan

Bastogi	1,327
Erba	2,381
Ercole Marell	549.75
Fiat	1,049.50
Finsider	336
Generali	65,470
IFI	2,290
Italgas	448
Italsider	358
LaRinas	80.75
Montedis	542.50
Olivetti	1,085
Pirelli	761
Snia Visco	1,332
Terni	36

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,150
B Boveri	1,375
Ciba-Geigy	1,505
Cr Suisse	2,890
Fischer	515
HofRocheN	10,075
Nestle	3,385
Sandoz	4,450
Sté B Suisse	432
Sulzer	2,275
U B Suisse	3,050
Buehrle	1,210

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices July 14, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	44	44⅝
1st Bk Sy	42	43
1stEmp S	14½	15¼
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Hartf NC	18¼	13¼
Midl Bks	21¼	22¼
Shaw Cp	33	34½
U Va Bks	17½	18
Va N Bnk	16¾	17¾
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	21⅛	21⅝
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¼	6¼
AID Inc	4¼	4⅝
AVM Cp	2½	3¼
Acushnl	10½	12
Addisn W	9⅛	9½
Adv Ros	2⅛	2⅝
Alberts	4⅞	5⅝
Allco Inc	7¼	8⅛
Allyn Bac	5	5⅝
A El Lab	1⅞	2⅛
Am Exp	40	40½
Am Finl	12½	12⅞
Am Furn	2¾	3⅛
Am Greet	12¾	13⅛
Am Telev	15½	16¼
Am Weld	10¼	11¼
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5½	5⅝
Anheus B	36⅝	36⅞
Ard May	2	2¼
rkWlG	17⅝	17⅞
Arvida	6	6⅝
AsCC Bot	14¼	15
AtlGas Lt	13½	13⅞
Baird At	5⅞	6¼
Balt PntC	9¾	10½
Bang Hv	13½	14¼
Bkam Rlt	8⅛	9
Bassett F	19¼	20
Bayls Mk	9⅛	9⅝
Beeline F	5⅛	6
Betz Lab	41½	42¼
Bibb Co	8⅝	8⅞
Bird Son	46	48
Birtchr	1⅞	1¾
Bick Hills	36	37½
Bonza Int	3¼	3½
Booz AH	4⅛	4⅝
Braden	4⅛	4⅝
Brinks	12¼	12¾
Brks Sca	14½	15¼
Brwning	3½	4
Buckb M	7⅛	7⅝
Buckeye	11¾	11⅞
Burn Sim	7⅝	8⅛
CalWSv	25⅝	26⅝
Campl Ch	1⅞	2
Conrad H	1⅝	2
Ca pSwst	4⅝	5⅛
Capin Air	2	2¼
Cap Tec	3	3½
Care Cp	1¾	2½
CenVt PS	11⅛	11⅝
Chm Lea	8⅞	9½
Chesa Ut	8¼	9¼
Chi Brldg	[illegible]	93
Chilm Cp	3¼	3¾
ChrisSe	119	122
Circle F	2	2¼
CitznUt A	29⅞	29⅞
CitznUt B	29⅝	29⅞
Clark Mt	26¾	27¼
Clcw Cp	8½	9
Colu Vent	3	4
Com Clr	17	17¾
Coml Sh	23½	25
Comw Pa	25	25¾
Con Pap	41¼	42¼
Craw Co	36½	38
Cross Co	13½	14¼
Cultr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	6	6¾
Data Dgn	2½	2⅞
Data 100	14½	15⅛
Dayt Inc	26½	28½
Decor In	3¼	3¾
DeKlb Ag	37	38
Delhi Oil	3⅝	3¾
DeLux C	33¼	34
Det CanT	11½	12½
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	15	1
Diam Cry	10½	11¼
Dixn Cru	15¼	16½
Docutel	11⅞	11½
Dollar G	8½	8⅞
Dorch G	11½	12¼
Dow Jone	28	29
Doyle DB	11¼	12¼
Dunkin D	6¼	6⅝
Duriron	17¼	18¼
Eberln In	3⅝	4⅛
Econ Lab	32	32½
ElPas El	10⅝	10¾
Elba Syst	4⅞	5
Elder Be	5⅝	6
Elec Nucl	11	11½
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅝
Energy C	4⅞	5¼
Entwistl	2	2⅜
Equty Oil	16⅞	17⅜
Erie Tec	7	7
Ethan Al	21¾	22
Fab Tek	1⅞	1½
Finarhl	2⅛	2½
Fst Bost	22½	23¼
Ficknor	22	22½
Fla WatU	14	1¼
Forest O	16½	16⅞
Frmigit	1⅝	1
Fotomat	10⅛	10½
Frkin Cp	3⅝	4
Frnkln El	7½	8
Frnd Ice	24¼	25
Gov EFin	9⅞	10⅝
Graph Cn	14⅝	15¼
Green Mt	7¼	8¼
Grey Adv	7⅞	8
Gulf Inist	7¼	7¾
Gyrodn	3½	4
Harper R	8⅞	9⅝
Henred F	13	18¼
Holobm	2¼	2⅝
Hoover	14½	15
Horiz Res	3	4
Huck Mfg	5⅞	6¼
Huds Pap	21	22½
Hyatt Cp	6⅝	7
Hyatt Int	4⅞	5⅞
Ind Nuclr	4⅛	5
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intrmk In	1½	2
Intrml G	11⅞	12
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4
IaSou Ut	23⅞	24⅞
Jamsby	13½	14
Jiffy Fds	1⅞	1¾
Joslyn M	16	16⅝
KMS Ind	4¼	4⅝
Kaisr Stl	42¼	43
KaisStl pf	18¾	19¼
Kalvar	4¼	4⅝
Kaman A	18⅝	19⅞
Kampg A	4⅝	5⅛
Kate Gre	1⅞	1⅝
Kaysam	1⅛	1½
Kear Tr	6¾	7⅝
Kelly Svc	12¼	12¾
Keuff Ess	13⅛	14½
Keye Fib	13¼	14¼
Key CusF	4	4⅝
King Int	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	13	14
Lance In	24½	25¼
Land Res	1⅝	1¾
Leadv Cp	2¼	2¾
Lin Bcast	9½	9⅞
Log Etrn	3¼	3½
Madisn G	12⅝	12⅞
Mai Rlty	1⅝	1⅝
Mallkrt	47½	48¼
Manor C	3	3½
Marit Frt	6½	6¾
Maui LP	8⅝	9⅛
McCor	36¾	37¼
McQuay	10¾	11½
Measur	22¾	23¼
Medtrn	43¼	44
Merid In	2¾	3
Mdlsx W	13½	14
Midld Ca	2	2½
Midw Gl	14	15
Millipr	58	60
Miner In	4	4½
Minn Gas	19	19½
Miss Vl G	13	14
Mrs S Pie	11¼	12
Monf Col	6	6⅝
Moore P	9	10
Moore S	20	21
Morch M	3	4
Mot Club	4¼	4⅝
Mueller	8	9½
Norag p	7¾	8⅝
Nat G&O	8¾	9⅝
Nat Lib	3¼	4⅛
N SecRsh	4⅛	4⅝
Natnw Rl	5	6
NJ Nat G	13	13⅝
Nielsn A	20¾	21½
Nielsn B	21¼	21¾
NoCar Gs	9	9⅞
N Eur Oil	36	36¾
Nortrp Ki	24⅝	25¼
NW NatG	7⅞	8⅛
NW PuSv	17¾	18¼
Noxel Cp	12¾	13
Ogilvy M	19¾	20½
Ohio Ferr	15¼	16½
Oil Shale	4⅝	5
Ormont	6⅞	7
Otter TP	18⅞	18⅞
Over NA	3½	4
Pabst Br	31½	32
PacGa R	28⅞	29¼
Pakco	1	1⅝
Park Dr	22¾	23⅛
Porks H	2⅛	3
Pauley P	6	6⅝
Pecrl Mt	16¼	17
Pa Enter	14⅞	15⅛
PnziOff B		
Pepsi BW		
Petrolit		
PetrPcn		
Philip L		
Piedmt A		
Pinkrtn		
Pion HiB		
Pistilin		
Possis Cp		
Progrp		
Pub S NC		
P Bsnet		
PufD Cap		
Qual Inns		
Ragen Pr		
Rahall C		
Raych Cp		
Raymnd		
Recog Eq		
Road Ex		
Robin M		
Roscion		
Rouse		
Rus Stov		
Sadller		
Scan Dat		
Scripps H		
Seis Delt		
Seneca F		
Seven U		
Snap Tls		
Solid Sta		
S Cal Wat		
Sw Gs Cp		
Sw El Sv		
Standyn		
Std Regis		
Stan HPd		
Sterlg Str		
Strawb C		
Sugdal F		
Super El		
TIME DC		
Tampax		
Tavlr Wl		
Tech Pub		
Techcre		
Tecum P		
Tennant		
Tifny Co		
Transp O		
Trico Pd		
Triln OG		
Tyson F		
Un McGll		
US Bnknt		
US TrkLn		
Up Pen P		
Valley Gs		
VanD Air		
Vance S		
Velcro		
Ventron		
Wads Pu		
Wsh NG		
Webb Re		
Weco Dal		
Weight W		
Weldtrn		
Wellng M		
Well Gar		
Welsbch		
Wstn Mtg		
Westmd		
Wisc PL		
Wowrd E		
Wright W		
Zionut B		

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Heitmn .15p		11	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Hemdale Eq	3	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
Her Mal .46	5	2	11⅞	11	11⅞	
HIG Inc .15t	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Highlnd Cap		12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
Hillhvn .12e	7	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Hiptrnic .20	25	65	19	18	19	+ ½
Hofmn Ind	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Holly Corp	6	103	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
HomeOA .50	12	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Horn Hardrt		6	7½	7⅛	7½	—
HospM .60e	9	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
HospMtg wt		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
Hosp Mtr In	13	14	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Hotell 1.74e	7	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
HousRon .70	7	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
House M .32	6	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
HoustOil .40	12	297	26⅞	26	26⅞	— ⅛
Howell Ind	5	63	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅜
HubellA 1.40	10	9	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
HubellB 1.40	10	14	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Hub pfB1.75		11	48	48	48	+ 2½
HudB O 1.30	10	1	33	33	33	+ ¾
Hudson Gen		8	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Huffmn .40e		18	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
HuntHlt .10e	6	47	3⅛	3	3	
HuskyO .50	5	3	20	20	20	
Hycel Inc	45	93	5⅛	5	5	
HygrFd .95e	3	13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛

I - J - K

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ICH Cp .32f	8	19	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
ICM R 1.32e	7	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
IMC Magnet	5	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Imoco Gate	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
ImpCh .24e	5	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
ImpOil A .80	13	160	28⅞	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
Incoterm A	93	61	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
IndianHd wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Inflight Svc	5	337	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Inolex Corp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Instron .20	10	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Instrum Syc	25	310	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
InsSy pf.25e		8	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ 1⅛
Integrt Res		67	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Infrmedco	12	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Intl Banknot	174	315	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Intl Foodsvc		22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
InFuneral S	6	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Int Prot .10		4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
IntScawy Tr		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Int Stretch		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
IntSyCon .25	11	z1650	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
Interpholo		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Interpool	6	39	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Interway Cp	4	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Investm Fla	9	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
InDiv A 1.80	5	120	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
InvDivB .45	6	38	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
InvRIIT .20e	26	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Ionics Inc	22	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
IroqBrd .16	10	36	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Irvin Indust	6	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Irol Corp	7	236	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
Jacobs Eng	6	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Jamswy .17t	9	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Jeanner .22t	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Jetronic Ind	6	6	2	1⅞	2	
John Pd .25	17	16	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
Juniper Pet	13	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Jupiter Ind	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
K Tel Intl		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Kaisrind .06	6	241	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Kalvex Inc		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
KaneMill wt		41	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
KanebSv .90	8	26	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Kavanau		15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
KenwinS .34	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Ketchm .14t	5	18	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	
Kewane .48a	7	104	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Keystind .30	5	47	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ 1⅛
Kin Ark Crp	12	88	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
King Opticl		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
KingRd .15e	9	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Kingstip .16	11	36	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ 1⅛
Kirbyind .60	8	15	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Kit Mfg		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
KleerVu Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Kleinerts		26	3	3	3	— ⅛
Knicker Toy	7	40	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Kolmorg .40	7	6	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
KuhnStr .10	6	153	8⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ 1⅛
LaBarge .04	4	43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
LatRad .06e	10	41	8⅛	7⅛	8	
Lake Shore	10	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
TaMaur .20	27	35	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
LaPoint .10e	6		5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Lndmrk Ld		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Lancer .04e	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
LCA Cp .45	13	252	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
LCA Cp wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
LeaRen .24a	7	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Leath Co .36	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Lee Entr .52	10	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Lee Natl	56	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Leisure Tec		13	2	1⅛	1⅛	
LesFay .32b	7	81	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ 1
LewisBF .24	3	43	8⅛	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Lilli Ann .22	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
LilyLynn A	6	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Lincoln Am	10	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Lloyds Elec	142	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Lodge S .13e	7	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Lohmn .65a	8	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
LoewThe wt		47	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Logistic .12e	7	15	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
LaGenSv .68	9	x16	10⅛	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
LouisCe 1.20	5	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
LTVCorp wt		306	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
Lundy Elec		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Lynch Corp	5	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

M - N

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Macrod Ind		62	1	⅞	1	
ManhLfe .30	9	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
MansfiT .10	23	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Marindus B	20	23	2⅛	2 7-16	2 7-16	—1-16
MarkCr .05h	5	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Marlene Ind	5	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Marshal Ind	4	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Masind Son		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Masnelln .30	9	62	24⅛	23	24⅛	+ ⅛
Masters Inc	13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
MaterRe .29	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
MaulBro .10	24	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
McCull Oil	22	503	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
McDonh .60	5	9	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
McIntsh .32	15	3	6	6	6	
McKeon Cn		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
MDC Corp	7	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Medalst .40b	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Medco Jwly	14	5	2	2	2	
Medenco .12	7	28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
MediaGn .60	12	6	33	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Mego Intl	7	89	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
MEM Co .72	5	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Metrocare	10	7	2	2	2	
Mich Genl		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
MichSug 1a	1	141	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Midld Co .10		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Milgo Elect	7	103	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Miller H	1	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
MillerW .40	11	z850	41⅛	41	41⅛	
Mil Roy .20e	13	6	16	15⅛	16	
Mission IT		7	1	1	1	— ⅛
MoPac 1.20	4	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Mitchll 1.37t	7	35	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Mite Cp .16	5	135	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Modern Md	12	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Molycrp wt		11	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Moog .60	5	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
MtgGth .60e		2	4	3⅛	3⅛	
Morton S .32	7	17	5	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
MottsSup M	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Mov Star .30	7	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
MPB Cp .70	5	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
MPO Video		22	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
MPS Intl Cp		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
MultiAm .20	206	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
MWA .40a	6	5	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
Napco Ind	7	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
NardaM .08t	6	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Nat Alialta		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
NatHlth Ent		21	1⅛	1	1	
Natind wt		177	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
NKinney Cp	286	35	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
NMedE .16b	5	22	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Nat Paragn	8	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Patent	78	236	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Nat Silver	33	1	3	3	3	
Nat System	19	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
NatwHo .24	14	111	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Neisner .05p		3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Neonex .65	4	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
NestLM .10e		73	2⅛	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
Newcor .76	3	6	14	14	14	— ⅛
NENuclr .30	17	6	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
NHamp .40	7	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Newldria M	50	185	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
NMex Ariz	79	4	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Newpark Rs	8	60	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
N Proc .35e	12	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
NYTimes .60	7	453	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Nexus .14t	22	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
NiagFSv .34	5	43	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Nolex Cp	46	24	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Nolex Cp wt		15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Norlck Inc	7	32	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
NoAmM wt		10	⅞	¾	⅞	
NorAm Ray	14	53	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
NorCdn Oils	14	24	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
N IPS pf4.25		z50	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
NNGMob wt		100	1⅛	15-16	1⅛	+ ⅛
Novo Corp		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Nuclear Dat	8	50	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
NumacO Gs	24	13	12	11¾	11¾	— ¾

O - P

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
OEA Inc .15	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Offshore Co	7	10	24	23⅛	23⅛	
Ohio Art .24	16	x4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
OhioBrs 1.40	5	2	33¼	33⅛	33¼	
Oh Seaw .30	8	31	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅛
Olla Ind	18	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
OnLine Sys	9	122	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¾
OnanCp .20e	8	5	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
OOklep Cop	6	250	45⅛	45⅛	48⅛	
Originala		7	2	2	2	— ⅛
OrieleHo .20	3	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Ormand Ind	5	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
OSullvan .50	6	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Outdr Sport	9	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
OverhDr .40	10	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Overs Secur		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Oxford Fst		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
OzarkA .05e	4	65	3⅛	3	3⅛	
P&F Indust	7	149	1¾	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
PGE6pf 1.50		x3	17	16⅛	16⅛	—
PGE pf1.37		x4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
PGRd pf1.25		x3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
PG pfA 1.25		x1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
PG 4.5pf1.12		x1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
PG 4.3pf1.09		x1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
PG 8.1pf2.04		x2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
PGE 9pf2.25		x1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
PG 7.0pf1.95		x2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—
PGE 8pf 2		x1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
PG 8.2pf2.05		x1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
PG 9.2pf2.37		x1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
P Holdg .10		26	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
PacLt pf4.50		z260	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+ ¾
PNwTe 1.20	10	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
PallCp .40	21	74	50	47⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
Palomr Finl		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
PanOcean O	236	86	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Pandl Bradf		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Pantasote	2	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ParaPk .10a	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
ParkCh .40a	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Parsons .75e	11	237	30⅛	29	30⅛	+ 1⅛
Pal Fashion		53	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
PatoCG .70e	8	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
PairkP .85t	8	65	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Pemcor Inc	5	45	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Penn Dix wt		1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
PennEng .60	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
PenRIE 1.15	n	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
PennTraf 1a	5	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	
Penob Shoe	10	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Pentron Ind		57	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
PepBoys 1	8	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
PepCm .49b	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
PeriniCp .35	4	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Permaner		354	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
Prtc Corp	8	137	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Ptro Lwis	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Phil LD .52r	4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Phoaix Sil	2	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
PicNPay .12	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Pidind .18		5	2	2	2	
PionPls .10	20	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Pionr Sys		12	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
PionTx .25	6	145	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
PitDMoin 1	16	32	26	25	25⅛	— 1⅛
PitWVa .55a	9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Pitiway 1b	14	96	46⅛	43⅛	45⅛	+ 2⅛
PlacDv 1.20	9	9	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Plant Ind	19	26	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
P antrn .10	10	7	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
PlyGm .51t	11	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Plym Rub A		2	2	2	2	
PnuSca .90	5	z400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Pnumo .60	5	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Poloron Pd		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Polychr .29t	6	16	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
Prairi Oil	20	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Pratt Lmb 1	23	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Pratt Rd .30	8	74	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
PrattR pf.66		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Prnt Hall 1	13	5	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
PrsRl A .32		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
PrsRl B .32		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Prsly Cos		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Prston .70	9	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
PrimMl .12t	108	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
PrpCT 1.15e	7	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
ProvGas .60	16	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
PrudBdg .24	6	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Pult Hmes	163	27	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
PuntaGrd Is	15	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Putnam .50a	7	44	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛

R - S - T

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Racon .50a	4	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Ranchrs Ex	9	29	17⅛	17	17	
RangrO Can	58	35	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Ransbrg .68	6	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
RapdAm wt		55	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Rath Pack		66	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ 1
RaymPr .40	67	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
RB Indust	7	50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
R IlneT .60e	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Pll RT 1.77e	7	3	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
REDM Cp	7	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Reeves Telc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Refrig Trns		3	4	4	4	
Rel Grp wt		17	9-16	½	½	
Rem Ar .30	7	6	10	9⅛	10	
RepMlln wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
Rep NY .96	5	65	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
ReschCtl .08		105	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Resrtlix .40	3	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
ResrtsIntl A	2	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Rest Assoc		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
PET Inc Fd		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
RET pf4.33		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
RH Med Svc	21	2	3	3	3	
Riblet Prod		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Richford In	7	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Richton Int	4	24	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
Riker Maxs		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Riker Mx pf		3	15-16	⅞	15-16	
Riley Co	5	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
RisdonM .36	14	6	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
RLC Corp		11	4	3⅛	4	— ⅛
Robintech	5	54	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ 1⅛
Roblin Ind	1	21	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Rockway .84	5	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Rocor .85p	10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Roland Intl	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Ronco Telep		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Rossmor Cp	40	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Rossmor wt		1	½	½	½	+1-16
Rowan .14b	8	146	37⅛	33⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Row nd Inc	5	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
RoyBcn Col	22	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
RSC Indus	7	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
Ruddick Cp	6	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Rudick pf.56		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Rusco Ind	37	60	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Russell .60	4	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Rusl Cft .40	6	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Ryan Ho .20	15	262	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
SafranSy A	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
StJohnsT .62	12	5	16⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Salem .24t	16	22	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Sambos .10e	16	74	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
SCarlo 1.03e		29	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ 1⅛
SDgo pf7.80		z150	75	75	75	
SDgo pf7.20		z50	69	69	69	
SDie G pf 1		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
San JW 2.40	7	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Sargent Ind	14	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Saundr L .20	9	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Schenut .60a	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Schick Inc		51	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Schiller Ind	12	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
SchoolP .40	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Sci Mgt .05e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
SciAtlan .25t	14	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Scrivner .40	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Sealectr Cp	6	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
SeasnAll .20	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Sec Mtg Inv		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
SecMtl In wt		15	⅛	5-16	5-16	
Selas Cp .30	21	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
SeligLa .80b	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Semtch .14t	10	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Servisco .30	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Servo Corp	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
SG Sec .51e		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
SG Se pf1.70		6	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Shawln .50b	9	64	10⅛	10	10	
ShearH .10e	14	262	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
ShelfRes .06		88	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Shnd Cp .24t	3	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Shnandh Oil	12	32	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Sherwd Med	8	16	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Shopwell In		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Shoebor .60	7	9	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
ShelmTr En		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Silco In .25a	6	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Sigma Inst	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
SikesCp .02p		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Silo Inc		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Smkins .60	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Simplex .15t		19	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Slkin SmRf	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
SMD Ind	6	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Solitron .06		195	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Sonder Brdc	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Soundsn .40	55	45	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
SoestCap .80	2	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
SCE pf8.96		1	97	97	97	+ ⅛
SC 8.6pf 2.21		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
SCE pf8.70		1	95	95	95	
SC 5.6pf 1.45		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
SC 5.2pf 1.30		36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
SC 4.7pf 1.19		2	13	13	13	
SouRcy .56b	23	232	61⅛	58⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
Spartek .30	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Spect'y Rest	9	113	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ 1⅛
Spectro Inc	6	44	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
SpedOP .11t	7	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
SpencCo .32t		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Spencr F .32	8	x1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Splentex .48	9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
SSP Ind .24	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
StdAlliance 1	3	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Std Containr	3	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
StdCoosa .90	12	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Std Mott .50t	6	70	5⅛	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
StdIntlA .40	8	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
StdPac Corp	5	3	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
StdShrs .40r		33	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ 1⅛
Stange Co	26	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
StanAv .20e	9	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Stardust Inc		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
StarSup .65b	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
StarrHo .30	14	11	23	22⅛	22⅛	
StatSvL .40b	5	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Stecimt .21e	2	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Stepn Ch .44	6	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Sterl Electr		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Sterl Ext .10	8	1	2	2	2	
SterlPre .11r	7	13	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
Stevcoknit	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
STP Cp .40e	3	72	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Struth Wells	18	40	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Summit Org	87	9	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
SunCityl .25	10	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Sun Elec .60	9	19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Sunair .17e	6	6	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
SupFdSv .32	5	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Supercr .10s	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Sup Surg Mf	6	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Supronics		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
Susquhana		24	2⅛	2	2	
Susquhan pf		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
SW Ind .50	5	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Synaloy .14t	2	40	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Syntex .40	17	936	39⅛	39	39⅛	
Sysco Cp .08	10	59	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
System Eng		51	4⅛	4	4	
TastyBk .96	10	5	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
Tech Sym	37	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Techcl Oper	6	3	5	4⅛	5	
Techcl Tape	5	32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Technitrol	8	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Tejon R .20a	16	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
TeleCom Cp	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Tenneco wt		58	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
TennFS .40e	2	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Tersor Cp		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Teradyn Inc	16	20	15	15	15	— ⅛
TerraC .40e	3	242	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
TesoroPt wt		86	10⅛	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
TxPL pf4.56		z550	50⅛	50	50	— ⅛
Texstar .15t	5	562	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
TFI Co Inc	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Thorof Mkt		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Tidwell Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Tiffany .20	14	9	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
TigerIntl wt		178	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Timple Ind	4	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
TMC Mtg In	1	12	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Toknolm .40	16	17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Tolchin Inst	6	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
ToppsGu .20	n	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
TotalPtl NA	44	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Town Cntry		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Tracor Inc	21	45	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Trans Lux	156	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Treadw .23t		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
TriStMtr .60	6	4	11	11	11	— ⅛
Tufico .10e	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Turbodyne	74	92	8⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
TwinFair In	12	48	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛

U - V

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
UIP Cp .12	8	49	4	3⅞	4	
UNA .10e	5	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Un Invest		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
UnA Pr .40a	9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Un Asb .07e	7	148	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
UnBrand wt		74	⅛	⅛	⅛	
UnCosF .46b	8	16	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
U Dollar St		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Unit Foods	5	46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
UnNat Corp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
UnNatCp wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
U Nat Cp pf		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
U PDve .07e		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
UnRlIT .59e	70	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
UnRIIT wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
US Ban Trst	16	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
US Filtr .20	12	491	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
US LsgRl E	19	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
US LsgR wt		26	11-16	⅝	11-16	+ ⅛
USNat Rsrc	5	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
US Radium		16	3⅛	3	3	
US Rea 1.20	4	53	37⅛	35	37⅛	+ ⅛
USRbR .60a	8	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Unity Buy S	8	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Univ Ci .05b	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Univ Contnr		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
UnivRs .05e	10	60	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
UnivRun .28	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Univ Sav .40	13	4	6	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
URS Corp	7	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
UtahIdS 1.20	7	10	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
UV Ind wt		26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
ValiesSt .63t	10	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Vall In 3.40e	3	71	18⅛	17⅛	18	— 1
Valmac .60a	24	40	13⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
ValuLin .01e		10	2	2	2	
VanDorn .36	7	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Varo Inc	9	112	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Veccolns .32	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Veril Ind		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
VermIA .40b	6	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Vernitron	8	114	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Vertipil Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Vasely Co	70	4	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Viking Genl	15	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Vikoa Inc		6	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Vintage Ent		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Vishay Intrf	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Vulcan .02e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Vulc Inc .30	4	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛

W - X - Y - Z

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
WabMg .10a	9	17	5⅛	5	5	
Wackrl .28a	10	207	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ 1
WadelEq .10	7	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
WagnrEl .48	22	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Walnoco Oil	15	123	3⅛	3	3 1-16	—1-16
WalcoN .60b	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
WardFds wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Wards Co		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
WarC pfC.05		148	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
WasPstB .50	10	22	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
WashPl 1.28	11	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Watsco .15e	50	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Weiman Co		2	2	2	2	— ⅛
Weld Tu Am	1	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Wellco .10e	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
WTex pf4.40		z120	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
Westats Pti	11	107	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Wstn Fin .10	6	26	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
WstPac I wt		52	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Whitaker .34	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Whitehel Cp	6	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Whiting 1	5	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Whittakr wt		40	11-16	11-16	11-16	
Wichita Ind	7	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
WillcxG .05r		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Wmhous .20	4	6	7⅛	7	7	
WilshrO .05r	9	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
WilsonBr .20	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Winston Mil		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Wis P pf4.50		z40	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ 1⅛
WolfHB .05p	10	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Wood Ind		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Wool Lt .05e	12	4	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	—1-16
Worces Cont	7	157	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Work Wr .60	6	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Wrather Cp		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Wright Har	10b	50	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	—
WTC Air .10	6	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
WUI Inc .20	7	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
WyleLab .24	7	33	5⅛	5	5	
Wynnin .05e	5	23	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
WymBn .50	8	43	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Wyomising	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Xonics Inc	64	20	19⅛	19	19⅛	
ZeroMfg .24	6	1	7	7	7	
Zimmr Hom		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 14, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4900	Abby Glen	420	400	405	+10
1695	Abitibi	$11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
495	Acklands	$16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
160	Acres Ltd	$9½	9½	9½	— ½
5460	Agnico E	$6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
200	Agra Ind	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
3987	Alta Gas A	$12¾	12½	12¾	
3000	Alta Nat	$23	23	23	— ½
1150	Algo Cent	$13⅛	13½	13⅛	+ ⅛
940	Alminex	$5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ¼
800	Atco A	$22	21⅞	21¾	+ ⅜
3240	BP Can	$14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
2825	Banister C	$9⅞	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅜
11197	Bank N S	$46½	46¼	46½	+ ½
800	Baton B	$8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
6135	Bell Canad	$44¾	44½	44¾	
1010	Belh Cop A	$12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
1600	Block Bros	340	330	330	— 5
1555	Bovis Cor	143	143	143	
2100	Bralor Res	245	240	240	— 2
1200	Bramalea	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
3430	Brameda	89	87	87	+ 2
3150	Brenda M	440	430	430	—10
80	BC Forest	$16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
825	BC Phone	$10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
83459	Brunswk	435	415	435	+25
240	Budd Auto	$5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
233	Burns Fds	$9¼	9	9	— ⅛
1720	Ccd Frv	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
5555	Cal Pow A	$26	25⅞	26	
2850	Camflo	$15	14½	15	+ ½
2355	Campau A	$6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
1000	C Pakrs C	$20¼	20	20	
14775	Can Perm	$19	18½	19	+ ¼
1100	C Tung	295	295	295	
500	C Cablesy	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
2600	Cdn Cel	$5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
9465	C Imp Bank	$27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
2583	C Ind Gas	$7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
4234	Cdn. Tire A	$50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ½
800	C Ulties	$9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
300	Canbra	265	265	265	
2300	Cassiar	$6¼	6	6	
2800	Celanese	$5¼	5	5	
1716	Chieftan D	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
6800	Coch Will	85	82	82	— 3
1750	C Holiday I	375	355	370	— 5
2830	Con Bldg	315	310	315	—10
4400	Con Distrb	395	380	335	
7625	Cons Gas	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
1800	Conwest	380	360	365	— 5
700	Craigmt	460	455	455	— 5
13730	Crush Intl	$9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
2595	Denison	$63¼	62	63	+ 1
2100	Dicknsn	$9	8¾	8¾	
1700	Dofasco A	$26½	26⅛	26⅛	
4653	Dom Store	$16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
440	Du Pont	$21	20½	20¾	+ ½
2400	Dylex L A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
605	East Mal	405	390	390	—10
4538	Electro A	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
531	Emco	$9	9	9	
9650	Falcon C	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3435	Falcon	$35	34¾	34¾	
50	Fraser A	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
18060	Gnl Mascf	70	69	70	
3300	Gibraltar	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
100	Goodyear	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
500	Granduc	110	110	110	
200	Gt Oil Sds	$6½	6½	6½	
100	GL Paper	$24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ½
3700	Greyhnd	$19	18¾	19	+ ¼
262	Guar Trst	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
6608	Hambro C	220	198	220	+30
7170	Hawker S	$7½	6⅞	7	— ⅛
250	Hayes D A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6000	Houston O	154	153	153	+ 1
909	H Bay Co	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
25	Huron Eri	$25	25	25	
1492	IAC	$19½	19	19	— ⅜
3???	Indusmin	$5⅞	5¾	5¾	
200	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
2400	Int Mogul	345	310	330	+20
7445	Intpr Pipe	$13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
300	Inv Grp A	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
250	Jannock	$5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6150	Kaiser Re	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2925	Kaps Tran	305	295	300	— 5
100	Kelsey H	$7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
7120	Kerr A A	$14¼	14	14⅛	+ ½
1000	Koffler A	370	370	370	— 5
314	Labatt A	$19⅞	19½	19½	
700	Lab Min	$29¼	28¼	28¼	— ½
1800	LOnt Cem	340	335	340	
212	LL Lac	158	158	158	+ 2
50	Lob Co A	$5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
800	Loeb M	325	320	320	—10
15950	Mclan H A	$9	8¾	9	+ ½
5150	MB Ltd	$22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
3300	Mattgmi	$17¾	16¾	17¾	+ 1
600	Met Stores	$14	13½	14	+ ½
9900	Moore	$52⅝	52¼	52½	
200	Murphy	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
7599	Noranda A	$39	38¼	38¾	— ¼
487	Nor Elect	$29½	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
3969	Nowsco W	$24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ½
350	OSF Ind	320	330	330	
1500	Ocrhan	285	280	285	
1100	Oshawa A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2900	Pamour	$7½	7¼	7¼	
11515	PanCan P	$15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
311	Patino N V	$12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
19	Petrofina	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
310	Pine Point	$30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ½
4100	Pitts C	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
1320	Placer	$20	19½	20	+ ¾
2700	Que Sturg	345	330	345	+15
300	Rayrock	86	83	86	
520	Redpath A	$21¾	21½	21¾	+ ½
350	Reed Oslr A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7122	Revnu Prp	91	91	91	+ 1
10	Scotts	$7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
4300	Shell Can	$17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅛
3565	Sherritt A	$7⅞	7¼	7⅞	
1950	Siebens	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
200	Sigma	$31	31	31	
8787	Simpsons	$8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
331	Simpson S	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
2505	Slater Stl	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
200	Slat W Can	$9	9	9	+ ¼
4250	Southm A	$25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
535	St Brodcst	$9	8½	8½	
11355	Stelco A	$29⅛	28⅝	29	— ¼
7083	Sicep R	141	141	141	
9650	Sundale O	$6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ½
150	Tara	$14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
750	Teck Cor A	278	272	272	+ 2
77	Teck Cor B	240	217	217	—13
600	Teledyne	$6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
637	Texaco	$29⅛	29	29	
10000	Thom N A	$14	14	14	— ⅛
6560	Tor Dm Bk	$45½	45	45⅛	+ ⅜
1670	Traders A	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
1965	Trans Mt	$10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
51322	TrCan PL	$10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
10	Un Carbid	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
3535	Un Gas	$8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
788	Union Oil	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
500	U Keno	$12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
600	U Siscoe	$6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
5300	Upp Can	135	127	127	
100	Van Der	425	425	425	
4300	Voyager P	$9⅛	8⅞	9	
200	Weldwod	$11⅝	11½	11½	
550	Wstburne	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
6700	West Mine	240	225	235	— 4
1200	Westnhse	$20	20	20	+ 1¼
200	Weston	$20	20	20	+ ½
31	White Pas	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
1540	Willroy	145	140	145	
600	Woodwd A	$20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
15900	Yk Bear	240	225	238	+13
4203	Yukon C	125	113	115	+ 8

Total sales 2,145,372 shares

Currency Rates

July 14, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.5375	5.5560	103.61*	60.755*	29.29y	—	6.95*	98.03*	44.93*
Brussels (c)	36.52	79.92	14.915	8.74	5.6275*	14.393	—	14.09	6.465
Frankfurt	2.4450	5.3563	—	58.52*	3.722x	96.43*	6.704*	94.54*	43.34*
London (z)	2.19145	—	5.2575	9.14	1416.15	5.54975	79.875	5.6655	12.3705
Milan	646.60	1415.45	264.19	154.88	—	254.75	17.715	249.65	114.50
Paris					Closed				
Zurich	2.5872	5.6673	105.74*	61.97*	0.4002*	102.06*	7.00*	—	45.06*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.62975; Escudo: 25.37; Israeli £: 6.12; Peseta: 57.065; Schilling: 17.295; Sw. krona: 4.0845; Yen: 295.665; Belgian financial franc: 38.40.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
124	Algoma	$	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
600	Asbestos	$	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
8396	Bank Mont	$	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
3500	Basic Res	$	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
700	Bombard		345	345	345	
800	Brinco	$	5⅛	5½	5½	
980	Can Cement	$	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
1100	Cdn Indust	$	20¾	20¾	20¾	
380	Cdn Int Pow	$	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
4500	Canron	$	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
150	Con Bath	$	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
100	Crn Zell A	$	16½	16½	16½	+ ¾
1500	Dom Bridge	$	24	24	24	
950	Fncl Col		185	167	167	—28
100	Gaz Metro	$	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
1270	Imasco	$	30½	30⅛	30½	
500	molson A	$	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
2740	Power Cp	$	9	8⅞	9	
4606	Price Co	$	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
10425	Royal Bank	$	36⅛	35⅞	36	+ ½
2700	Zellers	$	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛

Total sales 583,764 shares.

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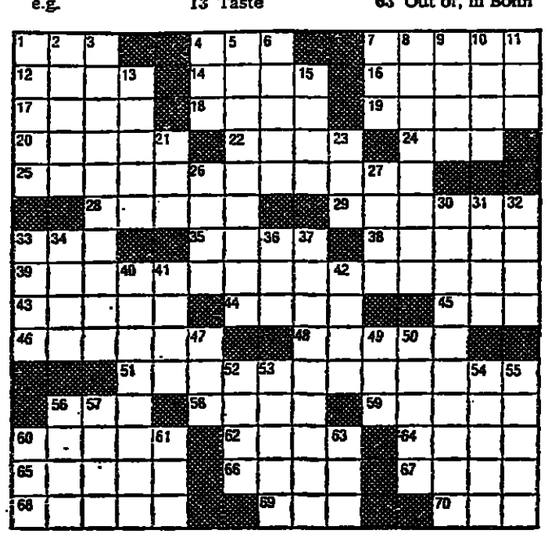
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Elec. unit
4 Select
7 Customarily
12 Ebenezer's cries
14 Stole
16 Writer of 1776
17 City in Kansas
18 Tolerably
19 Concede
20 Turn: Prefix
22 —— Dist. Atty.
24 Wallace or Ayres
25 No choice, with 39 Across
28 —— X of TV ads
29 Reader's unit
33 —— canto
35 "—— of kindness . . ."
38 Kind of black
39 See 25 Across
43 Hairnet's kin
44 Caucasian race in China
45 Electrical force: Abbr.
46 South Sea islander
48 Finger painting, e.g.
51 Short, obese man
56 City in Morocco
58 Energetic one
59 Heaters
60 Lunkheads
62 Minor or Major
64 Protection
65 Jargon
66 Actor in "Thief of Baghdad"
67 Laugh, in Nice
68 Thwart
69 Part of C.B.S.: Abbr.
70 Night goddess

DOWN

1 Customs, to a Cockney
2 New Zealander
3 Certain flower
4 Sounds of pain
5 Debating sides
6 Cup, to Zola
7 U. S. agency of the 1940's
8 Fizzle out
9 Wainscot material
10 Omar's plenty
11 Late
13 Taste
15 Luxurious
21 —— kind (akin)
23 Hebrew letter
26 —— even keel
27 Gray wolf
30 Introducing
31 —— van der Rohe
32 Light brown tint
33 Type of fiddle
34 Oliver or Best
36 Martian's auto: Abbr.
37 Some ships at night
40 Sounds at Indy 500
41 Biblical tower
42 Insensitive
47 Can. province
49 Gaze
50 Pursuing
52 Markers
53 Miles and Vague
54 Fur-patterned, in heraldry
55 Friend of Elizabeth I
56 Trading post
57 Nervous
60 German article
61 Hog's home
63 Out of, in Bonn



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	—
AMSTERDAM	29	84	Fair
ANKARA	—	—	—
ATHENS	35	95	Fair
BEIRUT	—	—	—
BELGRADE	—	—	—
BERLIN	25	77	Hazy
BRUSSELS	29	84	Fair
BUDAPEST	—	—	—
CAIRO	—	—	—
CASABLANCA	—	—	—
COPENHAGEN	—	—	—
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	—
DUBLIN	—	—	—
EDINBURGH	—	—	—
FLORENCE	—	—	—
FRANKFURT	28	82	Fair
GENEVA	27	81	Fair
HELSINKI	19	66	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	—
LAS PALMAS	—	—	—
LISBON	26	79	Fair
LONDON	25	77	Variable
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Cloudy
MADRID	36	97	Fair
MILAN	—	—	—
MONTREAL	26	79	Cloudy
MOSCOW	29	84	Fair
MUNICH	—	—	—
NEW YORK	24	75	Showers
NICE	—	—	—
OSLO	—	—	—
PARIS	29	84	Fair
PRAGUE	—	—	—
ROME	31	88	Sunny
SOFIA	—	—	—
STOCKHOLM	22	72	Cloudy
TEHRAN	38	100	Sunny
TEL AVIV	—	—	—
TUNIS	—	—	—
VENICE	—	—	—
VIENNA	—	—	—
WARSAW	—	—	—
WASHINGTON	25	77	Cloudy
ZURICH	—	—	—

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Because of a strike of the French Meteorological Service, forecasts for most of the cities listed above were not available.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

July 14, 1975

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(w) Alexander Fund $7.01
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... $7.74
(w) Apollo (Tempus Ins. pr... SF71.85
(w) Austral. Select. Fd..... $2.90

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Barobond..... SFR85
— (d) Conbar..... SF731
— (d) Grobar SF536
— (d) Stockbar..... SF459

(w) Brownintrest..... $15.96

(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd..... $12.72
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd... $5.05
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd $7.10

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l..... $14.24
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $9.16
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LF1 018

(f) Cleveland Offshore Fd ... $772.14
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs.. $7.55
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs.. $11.48
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.... $8.30

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec SFR56
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SFR2 15
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SFR70.25
— (d) Energievalor..... SFR57.50
— (d) Swissac..... SFR91
— (d) Europavalor..... SFR91.75
(d) Crosby Fund S.A..... $4.42

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. Income Fd..... $8.39

(w) D.G.C. $42.22
(d) Delta Interest Fund..... $5.22
(d) Delta Multifund..... $7.62
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund..... Yen 9,407
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.15

(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $11.84
(w) Dr. Interco. Inv. Fd..... $11.76

(w) Europe Obligations LF942

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra DM51.30
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM12.00

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Fortuna $7.47
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $16.78
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd..... $12.39
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $10.40

(d) Fiducem FF971
(w) First Internat. Fd $116.75
(w) First Int'l Fourth Serv.... $14.99
(w) First Nat'l City Fund $20.60
(w) First Security Cap. Fd.... $9.03
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $13.55
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $21.16
(d) Foreign Bond Fd SFr1 013
(d) Formula Selection Fd SFR9.47
(d) Fonditalia $10.78
(d) Fund of Nations $5.56
(d) Fund of N.Y. (in Lux.).... $8.76
(w) Future Australia Fd .... Aus $7.05

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Asian Int'l Fund $10.37
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $25.73
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $6.42
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l..... $7.73

(w) Hausmann Holdg. NV... $5,820.61
(f) H O L T. Hobet..... $25.06

(d) Ico'und $10.20
(d) Interdis SF291.65
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.90
(w) Intermarket Fund $35.06
(w) Int'l Income Fund..... $23.87
(r) Int'l Pacific Ltd ..... Can $4.45

(w) Int'l Securities Fund.... $6.29
(r) Internat. Int'l Fd S.A.... $7.69
(r) Invest. Atlantique..... $7.19
(r) Investa S.A. Fund..... $9.79
(r) Italcapital Int'l Fd S.A.. $1.72

(d) Japan Growth Fund..... $10.16
(d) Japan Selec. Fund..... $13.77
(d) Japan Pacific Fund..... $13.84

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Fleming Trust.... $10.77
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund..... $11.5
— (f) Jardine Selection N.V.... $12.93

(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,654
(d) Fleetwort Benson Int. F $10.44
(w) Fleinwort Benz. Jap. F.. $13.26
(w) Leverage Cap Hold..... $26.50

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+ (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.. SF388
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund... SF363

(w) Lowfund $19.37
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund... $11.29
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.98
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.68
(w) N.A.M.F. $9.10
(r) Nippon Fund $75.56
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund.... $8.56
(w) Nor. Amer Bank Fd..... $7.55
(r) Pegasus Internl.. ..... $7.24
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.... $8.78
(d) Pulman Intern'l Fund.... $22.18
(d) Renta Fund LF1 927
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF3,790
(d) Rentinvest LF872

— (d) Safe Fund..... $4.75
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.25
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF89.20

SEFRO:

— (w) Sefro (N.A.V.)..... $12.31

S.M.G. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund SF24.45
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF4.94
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V..... $7.97
(w) SMH Special Fund DM66.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sa. R. Ed..... SF1.425
— (r) Securvalor..... SF1 021

(d) Sogen Fund..... $174.69
(w) Star Fund..... $8.24

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor..... SF
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF
— (d) Swissvalor..... SF
— (d) Usec Bond Selec'..... SF
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF

(w) Talent Global Fund $9.56
(r) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (in U... $21.98
(r) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (in U... $11.47
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $18.11

TYNDALL GROUP:

— (r) Quarterly Fd. (Int.) $1.23
— (r) Do. Accumu. (Int.) $1.23
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int.) $2.75

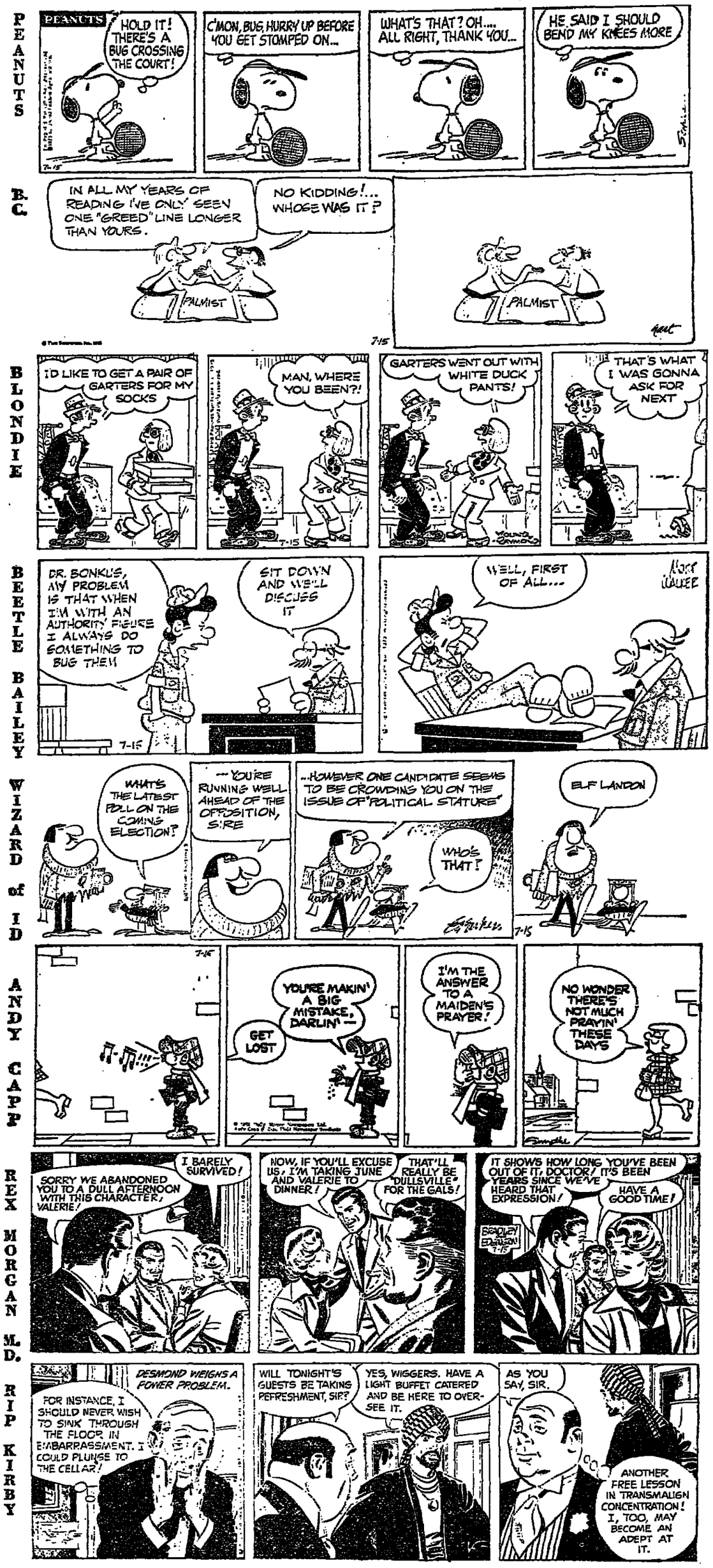
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Asea Uts Fd ..... SF
— (d) Bond Inv. F ..... SF
— (d) Conver-Invest ..... SF
— (d) Euro Europe Sh..... SF
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF
— (d) Propetac-Invest ..... SF
— (d) Saffa Swiss Ass. Sh... SF
— (d) Suisa Swiss R. Est..... SF

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds ..... DM
— (d) Europafonds..... DM
— (d) Unifonds: ..... DM
— (d) Unirenta..... DM
— (d) Unispecial I ..... DM
(w) United Cap. Int. Fd ..... $
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd ... $
(w) Western Growth Fd ..... $
(w) Wi tern Rdev Fund..... $
(w) West Propertrust N.V.... $
(d) World Equity Tech Fd .. $
(w) Worldwide Securities..... $
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $

Old — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend. a — New. n.a. — Not available. FF — Belgian francs. LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs. + — Other prices. a — Asked.



JUMBLE — third scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUDOH
TIPEY
CLAISO
LIRBED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the ZODIAC ANSWER here

"○○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DROOP EXCEL STURDY POLLEN
Answer: *Not for home consumption* — EXPORTS

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

RAGTIME

By E.L. Doctorow. Random House. 270 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

E.L. DOCTOROW'S "Ragtime" is a highly original experiment in historical fiction. But the first thing to be said about it is that it works. It works so well that one devours it in a single sitting as if it were the most conventional of entertainments.

And the reviewer is tempted to dispense with heavy breathing and analysis and settle down to mindless celebration of the pure fun of the thing. Of the passages in which one Harry Houdini, grown dissatisfied with being "a trickster, an illusionist, a mere *magician*," *sails to Europe, learns* to fly a Voisin biplane and performs a few turns before the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who "gazed... with stupid heavy-lidded eyes" and "didn't seem to know who Houdini was. He congratulated him on the invention of the airplane."

Or of the scene in which a J.P. Morgan and a Henry Ford get together in a mansion on New York's West 36th Street, exchange their respective thoughts on reincarnation and "found the most secret and exclusive club in America, the Pyramid, of which they were the only members."

Or of Doctorow's version of the early 20th-century poverty-ball phenomenon: "Guests came dressed in rags and ate from tin plates and drank from chipped mugs. Ballrooms were decorated to look like mines with beams, iron tracks and miners' lamps. Theatrical scenery firms were hired to make outdoor gardens look like dirt farms and dining rooms like cotton mills. Guests smoked cigar butts offered to them on silver trays. Minstrels performed in blackface. One hostess invited everyone to a stockyard ball. Guests were wrapped in long aprons and their heads covered with white caps. They dined and danced while hanging carcasses of bloody beef trailed around the walls on moving pulleys. Entrails spilled on the floor. The proceeds were for charity."

Indeed, so entertaining is Doctorow's experiment in historical montage that one almost wishes he hadn't bothered with his main plot development, in which a fictional black ragtime musician, Coalhouse Walker jr., seeks retribution for the vandalization of his Model T Ford by the members of a firehouse company, and in the process starts an armed rebellion that costs nearly a dozen lives, including his fiancée's and finally his own.

For though this serves a purpose similar to the many semi-fictional historical vignettes, it is melodramatic and exciting to a degree that throws the novel slightly off kilter. We root so hard for the black pianist to get revenge on the white people who have humiliated him that we forget his story is fundamentally an epiphany of black militancy in the 20th century.

But "Ragtime" works — and works so effortlessly that it hesitates to take it apart — the questions persist: How does it work? Why do these historical images — half documentary, invented — seem truer than truth? And the answer is one obvious thing. They are all that is most significant, dramatic in America's last hundred years or so — the rising of immigration from Europe, the decline of the WASP establishment: the development of industrial assembly line and crystallization of a radical critique of capitalism: the birth of Freudian sexual awareness and the changed consciousness of the American woman. Yet the images are delightfully concrete and mediate: Freud visits America and suffers fainting fits in the presence of C.G. Jung; Emma Goldman politicizes the whore; capitalism (played by one Evelyn Nesbit, over whom one Harry K. Thaw murders one Stanford White); Harry Houdini, an escapist, grows jealous of Admiral Peary, a discoverer.

For another obvious thing, our own personal past we seem to be reading about. At the center of "Ragtime," knitting historical threads together, are two fictional families — one composed of father, mother, the little boy, grandfather and maybe a younger brother; the other composed of Mameh, Tateh and little girl. (I've already referred to the third fictional family which is instrumental to the plot of "Ragtime" — Coalhouse Walker, his fiancée and their illegitimate baby.) The nameless narrator of "Ragtime" addresses us as if they were the forebears of us all — as it seems, reading "Ragtime" is if we were experiencing the ultimacies of our historical heritage, as if we were watching its newsreels of our ancestors.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This week		Last week
1	The Moneychangers, by Arthur Hailey	1
2	Shardik, by Richard Adams	2
3	Centennial, by James Michener	3
4	Looking for Mr. Goodbar, by Judith Rossner	6
5	The Great Train Robbery, by Michael Crichton	4
6	The Dreadful Lemon Sky, by John D. MacDonald	5
7	The Promise of Joy, by Allen Drury	7
8	The Massacre at Fall Creek, by Jessamyn West	8
9	Spindrift, by Phyllis A. Whitney	9
10	Far Tortuga, by Peter Matthiessen	10

GENERAL

1	Breach of Faith, by Theodore H. White	1
2	Total Fitness, by Laurence E. Morehouse and Leonard Gross	2
3	How the Good Guys Finish Won, by Jimmy Breslin	4
4	TM, by Harold H. Bloomfield, M.D., Michael Peter Cain and Dennis T. Jaffe	3
5	Conversations With Kennedy, by Benjamin C. Bradlee	—
6	The Bermuda Triangle, by Charles Berlitz	6
7	The Ascent of Man, by J. Bronowski	5
8	Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter	—
9	Kate, by Charles Higham	—
10	Helter Skelter, by Vincent Bugliosi with Curt Gentry	8

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal illustrates a problem from a recent tournament.

Three no-trump is an easy contract with the North-South cards, but inevitably most pairs arrive in four spades and are shipwrecked by the bad trump break. South got there after West had made a highly dubious overcall of two diamonds. North bid three diamonds, the normal substitute for Stayman in such circumstances, and when four spades was reached East doubled. This revealing action helped South to bring home a game that might appear hopeless.

The opening diamond lead was won in dummy, and a heart was led to the king. An inspired duck might have caused the declarer to go astray later in the hand. But West took the ace and persevered with diamonds. South won with the king and knew what to expect in the trump suit. He led to the spade queen and his suspicions were confirmed. Next he finessed the heart ten successfully, and cashed the spade queen.

Clubs were now led, and South ruffed the third round to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ J 6 3
♡ —
◇ —
♣ 10

WEST ♠ — ♡ 9 ◇ Q 10 7 ♣ —
EAST ♠ Q 10 9 ♡ — ◇ 8 ♣ —

SOUTH
♠ A 8 7
♡ —
◇ —
♣ 9

A trump return would have made matters easy for South. But East played his last diamond, conceding a ruff-and-sluff. South threw the club nine from his hand and ruffed in dummy.

He was now ready for one of the rarest plays in the game: an underruff. He led the club ace from dummy and put his spade seven on East's nine, achieving an endplay and bringing home his doubled game contract.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	A	K	E	S	P	L	A	C	E	A	G	R	A
I	R	R	A	T	I	O	N	A	L	P	R	I	G
C	R	I	T	E	R	I	O	N	S	R	A	C	E
K	A	S	T	O	N	N	E	B	O	N	E	S	
			E	S	S	O		P	E	M	O		
M	E	T	R	O	F	A	R	O	E	H	U	N	
I	N	I	O	N	P	R	E	T	T	Y	O	N	E
F	A	D	S		O	O	S		A	T	L	E	
F	R	E	E	V	E	R	S	E		T	W	E	E	D
S	E	W	A	I	K	E	N		W	E	L	T	Y
		A	M	I	N		T	R	O	D			
P	A	T	E	N		M	E	M	O	S		A	D	M
A	R	E	A		P	A	R	E	N	T	A	L	I	A
L	O	R	N		R	A	I	N	D	A	N	C	E	S
L	A	S	S		S	T	A	T	E	R	O	O	M	S



's Manage Nicely Without Hunter

AKLAND, Calif., July 14 (AP).—Sal Bando said it the er-day and now Ken Holtzman added his opinion—the Oak- l A's are better this year than year, even without Jim (Cat- Hunter.

atistically, there is no ar- ig with Holtzman's view be- se at the midway point of the on the A's today are 8 1-2 es in front of the pack in the erican League West.

Timely hitting and the best bullpen in baseball are the reason why," said Holtzman yesterday, after watching Jim Todd and Rollie Fingers bail him out of a seventh-inning jam in a 4-3 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

"Todd, Fingers and Paul Lindblad have done a tremendous job this year," said Holtzman, who comes to the All-Star break with an 11-7 record. "They have more than made up for the loss of Hunter. No question in my mind, this is a stronger team than last year's." Hunter became a free agent after the 1974 season and joined the Yankees.

Alvin Dark, who is in Milwaukee today trying to complete plans for the All-Star game tomorrow, is another who thinks this year's A's are a better all-around team than a year ago.

"The bullpen is one reason why," said Dark, "but you can't overlook our defense, which I think is stronger, and the fact our hitters, all of them, have contributed a lot of key hits. When you put everything together it is a stronger ballclub."

Yesterday's victory was a perfect illustration of what Holtzman and Dark are talking about. Billy North, who doesn't get many run-scoring hits, drove in Oakland's first run, and Angel Mangual, playing in leftfield while Claudell Washington is undergoing tests in a San Francisco hospital, drove in the second.

Billy Williams scored the other two runs with an opposite-field double to raise his rbi total to 44. Williams, with the Cubs last year, also has 12 homers for the first half of the season.

Indians 8, Angels 7

At Anaheim, Calif., at the All-Star break, the floundering Angels are 11 games under .500 at 40-51 and in last place in the American League West.

The youthful Angels completed a 1-5 homestand with an 8-7 loss to Cleveland and tied a 35-year-old American League record in the process. The loss was California's 13th in a row to the Indians at Anaheim Stadium, equalling the AL mark for losses to a single club at home. The New York Yankees took 13 straight from the Browns in St. Louis in 1939 and 1940.

It was the Angels' 12th defeat in their last 13 starts at Anaheim Stadium.

California left-hander Frank Tana took a 3-1 lead into the sixth inning. But the Indians scored five runs, Boog Powell's two-run pinch-single and Buddy Bell's two-run double keyed Cleveland's rally and the Indians added two more runs in the eighth.

Gibson to Bullpen

ST. LOUIS, July 14 (AP).—Veteran Bob Gibson, once the mainstay of the St. Louis Cardinals' pitching staff, has been demoted to the bullpen for the second time this season.

The Cardinals will go with a five-man starting rotation after the All-Star break but Gibson will see only relief duty, manager Red Schoendienst has said.

"I'll talk to him soon. It shouldn't come as a surprise to him. Gibby is limping after pitching the other night," said the manager.

Baseball Getting Ready For All-Stars, Politics

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, July 14 (NYT).—Secretary of State Kissinger will throw out the ceremonial "first ball" tomorrow night in Milwaukee when the major leagues hold their 46th All-Star game. But he will have no diplomatic role when the 24 teams turn the midsummer festival into a serious business meeting the next day to resolve some of the stickiest issues facing the baseball industry.

On the home field of the Milwaukee Brewers, the issue will be clear: The American League has lost three straight games in the series, 11 of the last 12 and 22 of the last 28, and it now trails the National League by 26 games to 18 with one tie.

In the caucus rooms, though, the business agenda will be more complex: Commissioner Bowie Kuhn comes up for re-election, the franchise committee will report on the baseball recession in the San Francisco Bay area and the first steps will be taken toward hammering out a new "basic agreement" with the 960 players. Kuhn, now in the final year of his seven-year term, is expected to be continued in office when the club owners meet Wednesday. If so, he will immediately be confronted by the other issues, which have increasingly surrounded baseball with the threat of lawsuits and even congressional action.



Rod Carew
... winning ballot.

But for the 50,000 persons gathered in County Stadium tomorrow night and the national television audience, the chief interest will focus on baseball heroes: Henry Aaron in his 25th appearance on the "stars" roster, Mickey Mantle and Stan Musial as honorary captains of the teams and Rod Carew as the leading vote-getter in the national poll that selected the starting lineups.

A record total of 7,357,000 votes were cast by fans this year, surpassing last summer's vote by more than 800,000. Carew, the three-time batting champion for the Minnesota Twins of the American League, topped the list with 3,165,614; Johnny Bench, the catcher for the Cincinnati Reds, led the National League with 2,930,147. Last year in Pittsburgh, the Nationals won by 7-2, and Carew later complained that he was "sick and tired" of it all after he had been replaced after only 2 1/2 innings.

The rival managers this time are the pennant-winners, Alvin Dark of the Oakland A's for the American League and Walter Alston of the Los Angeles Dodgers for the National. They selected the pitchers and the reserves on the 28-man squads, and already they have been taking the customary heat for omitting certain players.

Meanwhile, their own teams dominate the 1975 line-ups along with the Cincinnati Reds and New York Yankees. For the National League, the Dodgers will supply Steve Garvey at first base, Ron Cey at third, Jim Wynn in the outfield and Don Sutton, Andy Messersmith and Mike Marshall on the pitching staff. The Reds will be represented by Bench as the catcher, Joe Morgan at second base, Dave Concepcion at shortstop and Pete Rose in the outfield. Only Lou Brock of the St. Louis Cardinals cracked the line-up from "outside."

For the American League, the world champion A's have Gene Tenace at first base, Bert Campaneris at shortstop, and Reggie Jackson and Joe Rudi in the outfield. Then there's Carew and three Yankees: Thurman Munson catching, Graig Nettles at third and Bobby Bonds in the outfield.

Since the computer-card ballots must be printed months in advance, the usual aberrations marked the voting. Last year, Garvey was not "nominated" on the printed ballot, made the team as a write-in candidate, then was named the most valuable player in the game and later in the National League.

This year, Rudi was listed as an outfielder and was elected, though meanwhile the A's had switched him to first base. Gene Tenace was listed at first base on the ballot, but was moved back to catcher. And Dick Green of the A's was carried on the ballot, but then retired.

Carlton Fisk of the Boston Red Sox sat out most of this season with injuries, but finished third in the voting for catcher. His teammate, Fred Lynn, wasn't even carried on the ballot, but received more than 1.4 million write-in votes because of his "hot" performance—and came in fourth among the outfielders. And Rose of the Reds won his customary election as an outfielder, though he long since had been shifted to third base.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
...lork, Cin. ...	79	330	45	112	.352
...an, Cin ...	80	287	61	89	.345
...nullen, Phila.	77	281	33	85	.338
...er, Phila. ...	77	226	44	76	.336
...on, Houst. ..	84	313	41	103	.329
... Phila.	89	276	68	122	.324
...ons, St. L. .	84	296	44	96	.324
... Phila.	67	274	34	88	.321
... Cin	90	379	56	121	.319
...er, L.A.	91	321	42	121	.316
...ia, S.F. ...	70	264	35	84	.318

...NS—Loues, L.A., 65; Cash, Phil., 64; ...an, Cin., 61; Rose, Cin., 58; Cede- Houst., 56; Wynn, L.A., 56.

...AN BATTED IN—Luzinski, Phi.. Bench, Cin., 79; Watson, Houst., 61; ... Cin., 60; Staub, N.Y., 59.

...—Cash, Phil., 122; Rose, Cin., Garvey, L.A., 121; Madlock, Chi., ...inski, Phil., 104.

...BLES — Bench, Cin., 29; Rose, 26; Grubb, S.D., 22; Madlock, ... Monday, Chi., 21; Cash, Phil., Cedeno, Houst., 21.

...PLES—Kessinger, Chi., 8; Parker, ... 8; Griffey, Cin., 7; Cross, Houst., ...ssger, Houst., 7.

...ME RUNS —Luzinski, Phil., 25; ...h, Cin., 19; Stargell, Pitts., 17; ...dt, Phil., 16; Kingman, N.Y., 15; ...er, Pitts., 15; Foster, Cin., 15.

...LEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 39; ..., St. L., 36; Cedeno, Houst., 35; ..., L.A., 33; Manzual, Mon., 20.

...CHING (9 decisions)—Billingham, 10-3, .769, 3.89; Gullett, Cin., .750, 2.09; Seaver, N.Y., 13-5, .722, Sutter, Chi., 7-3, .700, 3.15; Kirby, 7-3, .700, 404.

...IKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 137; ...enith, L.A., 127; Sutter, L.A., Reuschel, Chi., 98; McGlothen, ... 95.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
..., Minn. ...	81	303	55	113	.373
... Bost	79	284	50	97	.342
...ove, Texas	79	273	50	94	.338
...on, N.Y. ...	84	319	47	104	.326
...ington, Oak.	83	328	51	104	.317
...ewski, Bos.	85	307	59	96	.313
... Minn.	61	225	34	70	.311
..., K.C. ...	87	323	42	100	.310
...oz, N.Y. ...	85	278	38	87	.307
... K.C.	86	349	48	106	.304

...NS—Lynn, Bost., 60; Yastrzemski, 59; Carew, Minn., 54; Hendrick, 52; LeFlore, Det., 51; Washington, 51; Burroughs, Texas, 51.

...NS BATTED IN—Lynn, Bost., 71; ..., Det., 62; Rice, Bost., 61; May, 59; Scott, Mil., 58.

...S—Carew, Minn., 112; Brett, K.C., McRae, K.C., 104; Washington, 104; Munson, N.Y., 102.

...BLES—McRae, K.C., 25; Lynn, 22; Yastrzemski, Bost., 22; ..., Cal., 21; Rudi, Oak., 20.

...PLES—Ortz, Chi., 9; Rivers, Cal., ...lore, Det., 6; Brett, K.C., 5; Rudi, ...5.

...ME RUNS—Bonds, N.Y., 29; Jack- ..., Oak., 18; Burroughs, Texas, 18; ...ey, K.C., 17; Lynn, Bost., 15; ...ice, Cle., 15; Horton, Det., 15; ..., Mil., 15.

...LEN BASES — Rivers, Cal., 46; ...nton, Oak., 31; Otis, K.C., 29; ..., Det., 25; Remy, Cal., 25.

...CHING (9 decisions) — Palmer, 12-6, .634, 2.26; Kaat, Chi., 13-6, .87; Torrez, Balt., 10-5, .667, 3.33; ...C., 6-3, .667, 3.38; Wise, Bos., 647, 4.50.

...IKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 144; Tana- ..., 143; Blue, Oak., 130; G. Perry, 115; Blyleven, Minn., 110.

...kevev Shows Strength

...SCOW, July 14 (UPI).— ...ld champion weightlifter ... Alexeyev of the Soviet ... has set a world record in ...erk, the Tass news agency ... said. Tass said Alexeyev ... 539 pounds, bettering his ... record by 3.3 pounds.

U.S. Decathlon Won by Samara

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 14 (AP).—Fred Samara won his first national Amateur Athletic Union decathlon yesterday with a lifetime best of 8,061 points as America's top performers, Bruce Jenner and Fred Dixon, failed to make the U.S. team.

Samara, 5 feet 11, 174 pounds, didn't win an event during the second day of the two-day contest. However, he scored well in the high hurdles and pole vault.

The top eight men in this meet earned berths on the U.S. team, which meets the Soviet Union and Poland later this year.

Samara, 25, was 90 points ahead of Craig Brigham of the University of Oregon, who was also second with 7,971.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	55	32	.625	—
Philadelphia	49	40	.551	6 1/2
New York	42	42	.500	10 1/2
St. Louis	42	44	.456	12
Chicago	42	48	.467	14
Montreal	35	48	.422	17 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	61	29	.678	—
Los Angeles	49	42	.538	12 1/2
San Francisco ...	47	47	.496	15
San Diego	43	49	.456	20
Atlanta	39	50	.443	21
Houston	33	59	.359	29

Sunday's Results
Cincinnati 5, New York 3.
Houston 9, Philadelphia 5.
San Diego 7, Pittsburgh 5.
St. Louis 2, Los Angeles 1.
San Francisco 4, Chicago 1.
Atlanta 5, Montreal 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	50	37	.575	—
Milwaukee	46	42	.523	4 1/2
New York	45	41	.523	4 1/2
Baltimore	41	44	.482	8
Cleveland	40	46	.465	9 1/2
Detroit	39	47	.453	10 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	55	32	.632	—
Kansas City	47	41	.534	8 1/2
Chicago	40	45	.471	14
Texas	41	49	.456	15 1/2
Minnesota	39	48	.448	16
California	40	51	.440	17

Sunday's Results
Boston 7, Texas 6.
Chicago 5, Milwaukee 0.
Detroit 8, Kansas City 4.
Cleveland 8, California 7.
Oakland 4, Baltimore 3.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

.....	001	430	000—8	13	0
City ..	300	000	100—4	11	1
...nan, Hiller (7) and Freehan; ...d, McDaniel (4), Briles (6), Bird ...d Martinez.					
.....	000	010	220—5	11	1
.....	102	200	04x—7	15	1
...an, Foucault (3), Umberger (4), ...(4), Wright (6), Bacsik (8) and ...rg; Wise, Lee (7), Willoughby ...d Fisk. W—Wise (11-6). L— ...(5-5). HR—Howell (14th).					
.....	000	401	000—5	6	2
...kee ...	000	000	000—0	3	0
...(7-13) and Downing; Travers, ...3 (4) and Porter. L—Travers.					
...re	100	000	200—3	8	0
...d	130	000	00x—4	8	0
...sley, Mitchell (2) and Duncan, ...on, Todd (7), Rogers (7) and ... W—Holtzman (11-7). L— ...ey (5-11). HR—Robinson (4th).					
Cleveland	000	001	520—8	13	0
California	102	000	102—7	10	0
Hood, Bibby (3), Laroche (7) and Ellis, Ashby (7); Tanana, Kirkwood (7), Scott (7), Singer (8) and Rodriguez. W—Bibby (4-8). L—Kirkwood (3-4). HR—Miley (13th).					

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego	120	130	000—7	16	3
Pittsburgh	001	200	020—5	14	2
Strom, Greif (8), Folkers (8), Spillner (8) and Hundley; Ellis, Tekulve (5), Hernandez (7), Demery (9) and Sanguillen. W—Strom (8-2). L—Ellis (6-8). HR—Locklear (20), Dyer (22).					
Los Angeles ...	000	000	010—1	5	1
St. Louis	000	001	001—2	8	1
Messersmith, Marshall (8) and Yeager; Reed, Brabosky (9) and Simmons W—Brabosky (5-2). L—Marshall (4-6). HR—Lopes (6th).					
New York	300	000	000—3	9	0
Cincinnati	000	000	01x—1	7	1
Seaver, Baldwin (7), Hall (8), Sanders (8) and Grote; Nolan, McEnaney (7), Borbon (8), Eastwick (9) and Bench W—McEnaney (4-11). L—Seaver (13-5).					
Philadelphia ...	004	000	100—5	9	0
Houston	200	221	01x—9	15	2
Underwood, Garber (5), Schueler (6), McGraw (8) and Boone, Oates (7); Dierker, Forsch (3), Roberts (7) and Johnson. W—Forsch (5-6). L—Underwood (9-7). HR—Schmidt (16th).					
Montreal ...	010	001	110	000	00—4	12	1
Atlanta	220	000	000	000	01—5	13	1
Rogers, Warthen (7), Taylor (9), Murray (8), Demola (14) and Foote; Dal Canton, Sosa (6), House (9), Leon (12), Sadecki (14) and Correll. W—Sadecki (3-11). L—Demola (5-6).					
San Francisco...	101	010	000—2	12	2
Chicago	000	000	010—1	6	1
Montefusco, Williams (8) and Sadek; Zahn, Selomon (5), Frailing (6), Zamora (8) and Swisher. W—Montefusco (7-4). L—Zahn (2-11).					



Associated Press.

NO MIRACLE—The entourage of swimmer Angela Kondrak, whose boat is hidden in choppy water, watch as the girl, 15, tries to swim across Lake Ontario. But she was pulled three miles from her goal after 20 hours and 32 miles of work.

Thévenet Increases Margin Over Merckx

SERRE-CHEVALIER, France, July 14 (AP).—Bernard Thévenet of France won the mountainous 16th leg of the Tour de France today and widened his lead over a weakening Eddy Merckx to 3 minutes 20 seconds as the bicycle classic began its final week.

Thévenet, who took the lead yesterday from the Belgian who has won the Tour five times, seems likely to widen his lead tomorrow when the race heads into the heart of France's ski country and some vicious uphill stretches.

"If Thévenet doesn't break down," said Merckx after the race, "I don't see how he can be beaten."

The Tour, one of the most exciting in recent years, ends Sunday in Paris.

Thévenet, more cautious about his chances, said, "Any tour with Merckx in it isn't won until you beat him on the Champs-Elysées." That's where the race ends.

The Frenchman clearly defeated Merckx today on the race up Mont Izoard, about three-quarters of the way into the 107-kilometer leg between Barcelonnette and here. Regularly picking up 30 to 40 seconds, Thévenet was 2:15 in front of the Belgian by the time he reached the summit.

Then Thévenet changed a flat tire on the downhill stretch toward the finish, and widened his advance further on Merckx, one of the toughest downhillers in cycling.

Thousands of fans lined the roads on Bastille Day to cheer the 27-year-old Frenchman. Merckx, who said he is still suffering from a punch thrown by a spectator on Friday, just headed home Italian Felice Gimondi, Dutchman Joop Zoetemelk, Belgian Lucien van Impe and Frenchman André Romero.

Merckx will undoubtedly close the gap in Wednesday's 40-kilometer time-trial, but he can hardly be expected to do it by more than several seconds.



Associated Press.

Bernard Thévenet is cheered on by fans as he climbs the Izoard pass en route to winning the 16th stage.

Group Vows to Disrupt World of Tennis

LONDON, July 14 (UPI).—The South African Non-Racial Open Committee for Olympic Sports (SANROC) today announced a renewed drive to expel South Africa from international tennis competitions.

The committee has called upon anti-apartheid movements to organize demonstrations at tennis tournaments in countries that supported South Africa's continued membership in the International Lawn Tennis Federation. It also threatened massive withdrawals from the 76-nation organization as an ultimate sanction.

"We are not asking for demonstrations where South Africans play but at any tennis event in any country that has voted in favor of South Africa," SANROC executive president Dennis Brutus said at a news conference.

The move follows a decision by Davis Cup nations in London July 3 to allow the continued membership of the South African Lawn Tennis Union and the failure of a motion to expel South Africa from the ILTF during a meeting in Barcelona last week.

SANROC has not stipulated what form the demonstrations should take.

Brutus singled out the United States as the nation that led the fight by Western countries to keep South Africa in the ILTF. He also said SANROC planned to co-ordinate a five-pronged attack by African, Asian, Latin American and Socialist countries against South Africa.

"South Africa already has been banned from the Olympic Games and from international soccer competitions," Brutus said. "Ten years ago the ILTF proposed to examine the position of South Africa but nothing has changed since that time."

Brutus said it was too late into the season to demonstrate at many major outdoor tournaments but hoped that protests could be planned at forthcoming indoor championships.

Thoroughbred Horses Are 'Perishable Goods'

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, July 14 (NYT).—Hirsch Jacobs used to call them perishable goods, and every horse trainer knows what he meant.

Thoroughbred racehorses, the world's most exploited athletes, live a hazardous life. Bred for speed, they gallop along at nearly 40 miles an hour on spindly legs that can outrun anything in the animal kingdom. But the fragile legs, supporting half a ton of bounding horseflesh, don't always hold up. A horse's next step can end a racing career or a life, as it did in the case of Ruffian. Horsemen understand this from experience, which is why most of them resist the temptation to get overly sentimental about the horses they train.

If Ruffian's demise offers any lesson, it should call attention to the plight of lesser horses: the warm bodies that fill the expanded everyday racing cards demanded by state legislatures, cheap horses that limp to the post with pain-killing medications eating into their very bone marrow. Mostly, they are nothing more than numbers on a pari-mutuel ticket. When they suffer a leg fracture as bad as Ruffian's they're destroyed within minutes, sometimes right on the spot. It happens every day, at one track or another.

But highly publicized animals in distress, like the individual lost child or trapped coal miner, can evoke more public sympathy than broader forms of suffering. So while unmissed lesser horses continue to break their legs at tracks from Green Mountain Park to Yakima Meadows, the public mourns Ruffian.

Hopeless Case

A week after her death, people are still asking Dr. William Reed why the 3-year-old filly's life couldn't have been saved. It was at his equine hospital, near Belmont Park, where a team of surgeons fought a losing battle to save Ruffian after she smashed her right front ankle to a jellied pulp in a match race with Foolish Pleasure.

"You wouldn't believe the crackpot letters and phone calls we're getting," the veterinarian said yesterday. "Some of these people, with no knowledge of the situation, are absolutely condemning us."

The situation, according to Reed, was that Ruffian had virtually no chance of surviving from the time she went onto the operating table to the moment, hours later, when she came out of anesthesia and, still lying on her side in a recovery stall, smashed the cast that had been placed on her leg.

"It's not what it seems to be on the surface," Reed said. "This was a terrible, terrible case, a desperate situation. Her normal pulse rate would be 36. It never got below 76."

Could Ruffian have been saved by an artificial hoof fitted to the stump of an amputated ankle? Yes, a Texas transplant specialist suggested, the hoof could have been made to order in about a week. He since has written a letter of apology to Reed for this fantasy.

From birth, a horse's instinct is to get to its feet. Its chief defense mechanism is to run away. Sometimes, the running takes it back to worse trouble, as in the case of fear-crazed horses who return to a burning barn because they associate their familiar stall with security.

Research

In the twilight zone after an operation, the critical period equine surgeons call that awful interval, badly injured horses often show the same kind of panic as they try to get to their feet. Could Ruffian have been saved by a recovery pool similar to one designed by the late Dr. Jacques Jenny for the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine? The concept, still in the experimental stage, enables a horse coming out of anesthesia to float upright on a large rubber raft fitted with wader-boot openings for each leg.

"We think it's a good theory," said Dr. Mark Allan, one of the project's directors. "You keep a horse completely immobilized, but you give him complete freedom to move his legs without hurting himself. When he's calm enough not to do anything foolish, you transfer him from the raft to a recovery room. But we'd be the last people in the world to say this would have worked with Ruffian. Every case is different."

Reed considers the life-raft theory worth studying, but doubts it will provide the ultimate solution.

"What happens if the horse panics in the pool?" he said. "What about pressure against the heart and lungs? Something in the future will come, but I personally don't think its going to be a pool.

What will it be?

"You'll need a counter-balancing mechanism that can keep weight off any part of the body," Reed said. "It won't be designed by a veterinarian. You need the greatest engineering crew in the world."

Meanwhile the perishable goods that keep the pari-mutuel tax revenue flowing will continue to perish in the line of duty. And unless they happen to be a Ruffian, hardly anyone will shed a tear or even raise an eyebrow.

Redman Winner Of Formula 5000 In Watkins Glen

WATKINS GLEN, N.Y., July 14 (NYT).—Mario Andretti missed the start, Jackie Oliver missed the finish and nice things continued to happen to Brian Redman yesterday.

The Englishman, last year's champion, scored his second triumph in three Formula 5000 races this year and widened his lead in the season standing. Driving a Lola T332, Redman won the 101.31-mile race by a 33.927-second margin from Al Unser.

Redman covered the 30 laps at an average speed of 119.52 miles an hour, although he was hardly racing during the last half of the contest.

Oliver, the 1974 Can-Am champion who has moved into this series with Shadow, led for the first 14 laps, with Redman close behind. But Oliver's engine began leaking oil and on the 15th lap Redman took the lead. Oliver dropped out of the race with a blown engine four laps later.

Andretti never got in it. He had qualified for the pole position by winning his preliminary heat earlier yesterday, faster than Redman had taken his. But on the pace lap of the final, Andretti's Lola developed engine problems and he had to pull into the pits. Finally starting about 1 1/2 laps behind the rest of the field, the 1969 Indianapolis 500 winner drove brilliantly to finish sixth, about a lap behind Redman.

Andretti set a lap record for a race at North America's premier road-racing circuit, doing the 28th lap at 122.774 mph.

Spitz Still in the Water, but Now He's Sailing After His Victories

By Ted Green

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—The Golden Boy of the Munich Olympics, swimmer Mark Spitz, is trying to be the fastest guy in the water again. In a boat.

Spitz has been sailing competitively in Southern California for 2 1/2 years and, as he isn't too shy to say, doing pretty well.

He isn't yet into—or perhaps up to—anything as sophisticated as long-distance ocean racing, but he says he's been in about 100 races, some as long as 150 miles, and has finished in the top five far more often than not.

He says he doesn't hope, expect or much less want to be to yachting what he was to swimming—America's picture-perfect hero... seven swims, seven gold medals, seven world records in Munich in 1972.

Rather, he says sailing is a pleasant hobby, a form of therapy ("It's great to get away from the world") and an outlet for the competitive urge swimming used to satisfy.

"This is a whole different bag," he said. "Swimming is so individualistic... then, I was up against the world. Sailing is a team sport, and so many factors come into play, like who has the better boat, the better crew, the weather. In swimming I had control... here I really have none.

"And one other thing . . . I no longer feel I have to prove myself."

Spitz was interviewed on his boat, Sumark VII (named for his wife of two years, Susan; himself and his seven gold medals). He docks it in Marina del Rey, where he lives in a new condominium.

The boat is a smart 35-foot sloop he bought last year for about $75,000. He had a 39-footer for a year and a half before that but, Spitz said, it had one drawback. It was too slow.

Spitz seems ambivalent about his new sport. On the one hand, he seems to want to take it seriously, do well, be recognized as a cool, skillful skipper. On the other, he calls it a "screwball, gentleman's sport that takes too much time and too many bucks to keep up."

He said it is his favorite pastime but, all in all, not a passion.

"I'm nuts about it, I guess," he said, "but when you start doing something seriously you concentrate on it and stop being nuts about it. Sailing is one of those things if you like it you love it... if you don't you hate it. There's no in-between."

Spitz grew up in the water and, as a kid, spent time on sailboats. But when he got back from Munich he knew as much about sailing as he did about, say, show business.

"A month after the Olympics I was living in the marina," he said, "and I started struttin' down by all these boats, you know, gettin' curious. So I went to the dockmaster, introduced myself, and he showed me around, talked to me. I pointed out some 26-foot boat and I knew boats cost money, but when he told me that one was $20,000, well, you know, I had no idea.

"Anyway, I began sailing on other people's boats. I liked it, so I bought that first boat."

Since then, he said, he's raced and sailed whenever he could. He said he's gone 3,000 miles in the new boat in only a year, "and that's a lot."



Mark Spitz
... water boy.

Spitz belongs to a yacht club in the marina, and sometimes races in the California Yacht Club's Wednesday night series of short sprints. A CYC member who's raced against him says: "He's good for the amount of time he's been in it. Not great, but good. He knows what he's doing and gets good people to crew."

The crewmen, Spitz said, are mostly friends he met in yachting. "You know," he said, "it's the kind of thing where people ask you to crew on their boat, then you ask them, then you get a set group together." He then shrugged and said with a smile, "Some of my guys couldn't make it so tonight (it was a Wednesday) it's my wife, my sister and a couple of 13-year-olds. I hope it doesn't blow too hard so we have a chance."

Suzy Spitz shares her husband's enthusiasm . . . in the summer, anyway.

"On a day like this," she said, "I really enjoy it. The sun, the water. But in the winter, on cold, windy days—when I really can't do much of the heavy work to begin with—I just sit there and get colder and colder."

Mark Spitz has time for sailing—and for most anything else that catches his fancy—because, oddly, he made big money from a show-business career (after Munich) that's largely been a bust.

At first, he was defensive about it ("Laurence Olivier couldn't have done anything with the material I had," he said after one television show). But now, after some TV commercials were canceled, after one reviewer said he longed for Ed Sullivan after watching Spitz emcee a show and after, in all likelihood, some sound advice, he can kid about it.

"My TV appearances were flops," he said recently, "my milk commercial was unbelievably bad and in my razor commercials I rated lower in credibility than Howard Cosell."

Spitz said: "If I could change one thing I would have taken some acting lessons and done the movies offered me then instead of what I did. Put it this way, it couldn't have been any worse."

This, it could probably be said, is a new Mark Spitz. More engaging. More communicative. More open. Able to laugh at himself. Apparently nothing like the Mark Spitz of Munich who one writer described as a ". . . rude, brooding, sulking, uncooperative egomaniac who, when out of water, was about as easy to interview as a beached shark. . . ."

Mark Spitz, at 25, has mellowed.

"Image problem?" he asked rhetorically. "Oh, that. Well, yeah. I only wish people would remember one thing. I went to Munich as an athlete, not as the authoritative correspondent for the United States. If I was arrogant, which I was, it was, you might say, part of the program, part of the psyche, part of why I won seven gold medals."

So what now, Mark Spitz? For one thing, he just signed with CBS as a sportscaster. His first assignment is the world swim championships in Columbia, Ga., this month. Would he like it as a career?

"I hope so," he said. "I'd like it to be."

And if that doesn't work out, he can still afford the luxury of just sailing away from it all.

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LONDON THEATER
TOMMY STEELE
IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL
HANS ANDERSEN
LONDON PALLADIUM

Art Buchwald

Travels With Henry

BONN.—I had the pleasure last week of flying around Europe with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger while he held "useful and constructive talks in a friendly atmosphere" with Giscard d'Estaing of France, Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union, Helmut Schmidt of Germany and Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.



Buchwald

There is no greater honor than to be selected as one of the elite 14 journalists to fly on Mr. Kissinger's well-appointed Air Force 707 and share in the joys and heartbreak of American jet diplomacy.

The advantages of traveling with Mr. Kissinger are enormous. You don't have to go through customs; you don't have to carry your own luggage; you don't have to fight taxi drivers.

The only disadvantage is that you have to stand in hotel lobbies and in front of old castles for five or six hours doing nothing until he is ready to leave for the next stop.

The one thing every journalist must agree on when traveling with Mr. Kissinger is that you may not identify the person who gives background briefings on the plane by name. You can't even say "a high U.S. official with wavy hair, horn-rimmed glasses and German accent who had his garbage stolen last week said..."

* * *

The only attribution permitted is "a senior American official on Dr. Kissinger's plane" and since I took the pledge I don't want anyone guessing who that could be.

What I didn't realize until I traveled on the Kissinger plane is how involved you can become in the secretary's foreign policies. Because you are with him, the foreign press waiting on the ground assumes you know something they don't, and pretty soon you find yourself holding press conferences and giving interviews on the steps of chateaux and castles in Paris, Geneva and Bonn. When you're new on the plane you tend to deny inside knowledge concerning Kissinger, but in a short while you become convinced you are an expert and answer every question posed to you by the desperate, news-hungry press.

* * *

While I was willing to talk frankly with the foreign journalists, I insisted anything I said had to be attributed to a "senior American correspondent traveling with a senior American official."

This is how these conferences would go.

Swiss Radio correspondent: Why didn't Nancy come to Europe with Henry?

Senior correspondent: We felt since these were exploratory talks it would be too early for her to make an appearance.

German newsperson: Did Nancy come to the airport and if so what was her mood?

SC: She seemed relaxed and smiling and both she and Henry agreed that they had frank dialogues and fruitful exchanges during their dinner of the previous evening.

* * *

French correspondent: Why did Dr. Kissinger come to Europe at this time?

SC: It is very hot in Washington now and he hadn't been out of the country in two weeks.

Israeli TV man: If Dr. Kissinger fails in these talks, what will he do next?

SC: Kissinger never fails. Sometimes he may not reach a full agreement and then he is willing to settle for a narrowing of the differences between the parties which may eventually bring progress in areas at some future unspecified date, within the framework of previous talks and frank exchanges. But that's off the record.

* * *

Japanese newsman: Why did Dr. Kissinger smile when he came out of his meeting with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko?

SC: If you had just spent six hours with Gromyko, wouldn't you be smiling?

Belgian newsman: Will there be a disarmament agreement this year?

SC: We're optimistic that a formula can be worked out that will satisfy all parties. I can't give you details now of our compromise plan because Dr. Kissinger and I still have to report back to President Ford.

British newsperson: Does Dr. Kissinger ever get seriously depressed when he is on a trip like this?

SC: Only when he laughs.

China Discovers Warrior Figures 2,100 Years Old

PEKING, July 14 (Reuters).—Archaeologists in northwest China have unearthed life-sized pottery figures of horses and warriors dating back 2,100 years.

The New China News Agency said that hundreds of the figures were among nearly 10,000 relics from the Chin Dynasty (221-207 BC) found in a huge pit.

It said that the helmeted warrior figures were 6 feet tall and wielded real bows and arrows, spears and swords. They stood against a background of 40 columns, some on chariots drawn by life-sized horses.

They re-created the scene of Emperor Chin Shih-huang's forces battling to unify China, the agency said.

It said that the pit, covering 12,600 square meters, was found by peasants sinking wells in Shensi Province, and that excavations began a year ago.

Ray Bolger Dancing Before the Cameras Again

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, July 14 (NYT).—"Gentlemen, Mr. Ray Bolger," Marvin Hamlisch, the composer, said, and musicians in the pit of Lindy's Opera House burst into applause.

Moments later, Ray Bolger, playing the front end of a dancing horse, with Jack Lemmon playing the rear end, pranced over the stage of the rundown former vaudeville house and sang a new song by Mr. Hamlisch called "Can't Stop Horsin' Around."

At 71, after an absence of 13 years from films and more than 50 years after he made his debut as a vaudeville song and dance man, Mr. Bolger was dancing again before the cameras. And, he was undertaking the first dramatic acting role of his career.

Filming began last week on an Americanized version of the British playwright John Osborne's 1959 play, "The Entertainer," about the emotional and economic tailspin of a talentless music-hall performer trying vainly to follow in the dance steps of his father, a retired superstar on the music-hall circuit. The play later became a movie starring Laurence Olivier as the son.

The new version, transplanted to 1944 America in the dying days of vaudeville, will star Mr. Lemmon as the down-and-out son, Archie Rice, and Mr. Bolger as his father, Billy Rice. The production will be released abroad this winter as a full-length motion picture, but in this country will be presented as a two-hour television special next March on the NBC network.

When Mr. Bolger stepped onto the stage of Lindy's Opera House, there was a large paunch at his midsection, an incongruous feature for the bean-pole-brainless scarecrow in "The Wizard of Oz" 36 years ago. His hair was gray and his face lined, and he had lost the irreverent, impish look of youth, which had made him a star from his appearance in "George White's Scandals of 1931" through his Broadway and Hollywood triumphs in "Where's Charley?"



Ray Bolger doing a soft-shoe routine for the Americanized film version of "The Entertainer."

NYT.

But when he began to dance—for a scene in which the father had come out of retirement in a last-ditch effort to save his debt-ridden son from bankruptcy—there was a remarkable resiliency to his movements that made several technicians in the film crew ask where a man of 71 *still* derived such stamina and grace.

"I practice two hours a day," Mr. Bolger said during a pause in the filming, expressing mild annoyance that anyone would suggest that he—like Billy Rice—had come out of retirement for this performance. While he said he had not made a movie since "Babes in Toyland" in 1962, he said he had made some "television and nightclub appearances" and now kept active by appearing at industrial conventions.

"I've found a whole new kind of world," he said. "I played for an IBM convention at Banff (Scotland), and did a concert in Carnegie Hall for an electrical association. They like the nostalgia. The pay is good, and I do my own show. And there's always a standing ovation," he said.

Inevitably, he added, there are requests from the audience for Bolger hits—"Once in Love With Amy," "Dearie," his songs from "The Wizard of Oz" and others.

Donald Wrye, director of "The Entertainer," said it was too soon for him to pass judgment on Mr. Bolger's acting because no purely dramatic scenes had been filmed yet. But he said he was not worried. "Ray's a performer, not an actor. He's a very responsive man; he knows what to do. I think he's going to be very good."

"He's my idea of how Billy looked," said Beryl Vertue, co-producer of the film with Mr. Hamlisch, the songwriter who won three Academy Awards this year and is author of the current New York musical "A Chorus Line."

"He's almost playing himself," *she said.* Mrs. Vertue is a British television producer who has been instrumental in Americanizing a number of British showbusiness properties, including "All in the Family," the American series based on a British television series, and "Beacon Hill," a series patterned after "Upstairs, Downstairs," which will make its debut next month.

For his part, Mr. Bolger insisted that he had no qualms about tackling the role of the aged vaudeville star without a background in drama. Noting that he had done some writing—a magazine article about Judy Garland, one of his co-stars in the "Wizard of Oz," as well as two proposed television scripts—he said:

"Drama is in a sense like writing. You've got to examine who the person is and what his background is and examine the character. And performing—what I've done all my life—is acting. I've always been an actor." A few minutes later, after having helped coach Mr. Lemmon in a dance routine, Mr. Bolger said:

"*It's not enough just to make* people laugh, but you have to understand why they laugh. I have a wonderful life," he added. "I'm like a leprechaun. I want to bring joy to people: That's kind of my role in life."

Going to Camp With Million-Dollar Celebrities

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK (NYT).—In the old days, you went to summer camp to learn swimming from Uncle Buddy and arts and crafts from Aunt Joanne. But, these days, it is possible to go to a sports camp and learn from million-dollar celebrities.

Within the last week, Julius Erving was teaching basketball to small groups in the Catskills, Joe Namath was supervising his football camp in the Berkshires, and members of the Stanley Cup champions, the Flyers, were working in a hockey camp outside *Philadelphia.*

While respectful of the stars, the youngsters generally listened and learned, rather than swarmed over them for autographs.

"Maybe a quarter of the kids come up just to stare at the players and get autographs," said 12-year-old Glenn Levitan of Merrick, N.Y., at Kutscher's Sports Academy near Monticello. *But most of us come here to improve in sports, and the players are a bonus."*

Specialized camps have flourished in the past decade supplementing the traditional camps, some of which have gone out of business.

Sports camps usually specify that they do not feature crafts or music, and play up pictures of a big star in their advertising.

"Kids used to read Horatio Alger or Frank Merriwell," said Clair Bee, the 75-year-old director at Kutscher's who coached the superb Long Island University basketball teams of another era.

"Now there's sports, sports, sports all over television. These kids are dreamers. They want to *be as important to the player as* the player is to them. They don't realize the players can't know them all as individuals. But when a player says work hard, the kids work hard."

There are occasional problems when a pro does not show up. At one camp a certain basketball star missed a one-day assignment last year, and the mother *of a camper screamed at the* front office.

Another time, a well-known basketball center showed up late, and one of the camp owners threatened to have him jailed. And Martin (Peanut) Pollock, director of the ice hockey sports camp at Villanova, Pa., said a famous hockey player had not lived up to his agreement.

But directors are careful, because the camps are a big business. Campers pay up to $185 a week for traditional cabin facilities and rubbing elbows with stars.

Most players appear conscientious, if only because reputations travel fast, and camps are a lucrative sideline. The top names *earn from $250 to $500 for a six-*hour day.

PEOPLE: *Ford Marks 62d Birthday After Weekend of Sports*

President Ford marked his 62d birthday Monday in Washington, claiming that he feels "about 40." Over the weekend, he had been in Michigan, playing tennis and golf. About to head *back for* Washington from Kincheloe Air Force Base on Air Force 1, the President slipped on the ramp and nearly fell, as he did six weeks ago in Salzburg, Austria. At the time, his stumbling was blamed on an old football injury to his knee.



Michael DeBakey . . . *getting married*

* * *

Mary Campbell and Randy Peterson got married last weekend. Three times. It was no stunt. Their marriage license, taken out in one Illinois county, was not valid for the county in which their church wedding took place. "It was a simply beautiful wedding," one guest said. The next one took place in a park near a lagoon. Theoretically the license and the venue matched. But an editor at the Elgin Courier-News discovered, while editing the wedding story, that the park wasn't in the right county either. So the Petersons went through a third ceremony—this time in the office of the newspaper. The bride's parents have two more daughters. Campbell said he hoped that they would elope.

* * *

Former British Prime Minister **Edward Heath** has teamed up with jazz musician **Oscar Peterson** for a six-part TV series to be shown in Britain next year. Heath, playing the piano and a clavichord, stars, along with **Count Basie**, in "Oscar Peterson's Piano Party." In a session recorded by the BBC last week*end. Heath played a Mozart* sonata and a Bach prelude.

* * *

Heart surgeon **Michael DeBakey**, 67, will marry **Kristin *Fehlhaber***, 36, a German painter and sculptor, in Germany next month, according to reports from Houston, where DeBakey is president of Baylor College of Medi*cine. A widower for more than a* year, he has known Miss Fehlhaber for about two years.

* * *

David Kennedy, 30, son of the late Sen. **Robert F. Kennedy**, has been charged with reckless driving, failing to have both a driver's license and car registration papers in his possession by Woodstock, Va., police. Kennedy was stopped Saturday night when, police said, he was doing 92 miles an hour in a 55-mile-an-hour zone.

* * *

Richard Nixon is "definitely considering" moving from California to Bronxville, N.Y., according to U.S. News & World Report, who cited "associates" as its source. Nixon's close friend **Robert Abplanalp** has a home near Bronxville. Abplanalp and **Bebe Rebozo** are said by the magazine to have urged Nixon to sell his San Clemente estate as a way of getting out of a financial bind.

* * *

The people of Hugo, Okla., are on an elephant hunt. Lilly and Isa, a pair of baby elephants who bolted from a circus Saturday, are, however, still at large. "We've got a couple of airplanes helping," said **Black**, who works for Carson-Barnes Circus. "Oh, they'll turn up, I guess." The elephants are about 5 feet tall and weigh about 1,500 pounds each.

* * *

A U.S. Army board of officers at Fort Devens, Mass., announced it would recommend a general discharge for **Pfc. Barbara Randolph**, of Jefferson, Ind., and **Debbie Watson**, because they had become unsuitable for further service in the Women's Army Corps after they recently avowed that they were homosexuals. The two women said they would appeal the ruling.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Renaissance Art Found in Milan

MILAN, July 14 (AP).—A large wall painting by the Leonardo da Vinci school was found in St. Mark's Church here over the weekend on a structure which is believed to conceal many more medieval and Renaissance frescoes.

The fresco portrays the Virgin Mary and the Holy Child with St. John the Baptist nearby. It was painted in a single light color against a dark background and had been concealed beneath a 17th-century portrait of St. Barbara.

Many medieval frescoes have been uncovered in the church in the past 20 years, some in the bell tower and some under the stones resting vertically on the walls.

Bukhara Fortress Open

MOSCOW, July 14 (UPI).—A 1,500-year-old fortress, once the citadel of the Bukhara emirs of Central Asia, has been restored and opened to the public, Tass said. The fortress, which stands on a man-made hill in the center of Bukhara and covers an area of 87 acres, includes a throne hall, living area and treasury. A large part of the restored fortress is devoted to a history museum.

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